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Shanghai to Fall Today

Green in Panic in War on Left Wing

Rushes to New York for Special Meeting of Central Labor Union Tonight as Gold is Freed

WHAT'S BEHIND TONIGHT'S MEETING

1. "Ben Gold is in jail tonight, and we hope to keep him there forever."—Matthew Woll at a meeting of the seab Greek local at Bryant Hall last Friday night.
2. "We have the fullest co-operation of the New York police force in our work of cleaning up the Furriers' Union."—Edward F. McGrady, head of the "special reorganization committee" of the A. F. of L., at the same meeting.
3. In denying bail to Ben Gold and nine other fur workers last Friday, Judge Smith at the Mineola Court House declared that his action was prompted by "certain information" in his possession that they were "dangerous characters."
4. "Tonight's meeting is being called to clean out the Communists from the local labor movement."—John Coughlin, secretary of the N. Y. Central Trades and Labor Council, in commenting on Pres. Green's call for the meeting.

Evidently enraged by the letter from Ben Gold of the furriers' Joint Board, charging that the arrest and beating of fur workers was directly due to his "criminal provocations and incitement," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has ordered a special meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council tonight, at Beethoven Hall, to give further consideration to the job of throwing the "comoonists" out of the unions.

In the meantime, Ben Gold, who with the nine other fur workers, was released from the Mineola jail on Saturday afternoon, is beginning today an investigation to find out just who was responsible for the so-called "information" which led Judge Smith to hold them over night, without bail, when they appeared on Friday at the Nassau County Court House to plead "not guilty" to charges of assault.

After these union men had been questioned Friday, and the district attorney had informed the lawyers that they would be released on bail, Judge Smith declared that because of "certain information" he had received he could not fix bail. The men were held prisoners for over 24 hours and then following a second hearing they were released on \$10,000 bail each—which for certain of the cases was a reduction from the \$25,000 amount fixed at the time of arrest.

Woll Caused Jailings.
Declaring that officials of the American Federation were directly responsible for the charges against

Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting at Utica Is Credit to the Party

Utica, N. Y., March 20.—The Ruthenberg memorial meeting was held here last night at 131 Washington St. It was very well attended. Herbert Benjamin, District organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party spoke on the work of Comrade Ruthenberg in the Workers (Communist) Party and for the workers of this country. At the hall there was a banner in red and black over Ruthenberg's picture.

Benjamin appealed for new members for the Workers (Communist) Party, two new members joining.

Find Mine Union Reactionaries Grafting

Ledvinka, Roy, Stole Legal Fund, Says Board Member

BELLAIRE, Ohio, March 20.—William Roy, vice president of the Ohio district organization of the United Mine Workers of America, and Frank Ledvinka, president of the Bellaire sub-district, resigned in the fall of 1925, under fire, charged with graft, and unable to answer the charges, stated James Kunick, former executive board member of Bellaire sub-district, in the sub-district convention here.

Kunick, who is slated by marriage to Ledvinka, and was formerly quite friendly to him, told the delegates that while a board member for the sub-district, his suspicions were gradually aroused that Ledvinka and Roy were grafting on the legal department money.

Graft Kept Men In Jail.
He had at that time no tangible proof, but found his position uncomfortable, and wanted to resign. Vague promises that everything would be cleared up kept him in office until his term expired, after which he was appointed organizer in the Panhandle field.

"I found conditions bad," said Kunick. "Many of our men were in jail, and it was in that manner that I learned, that within three months time, the officers in charge of that district besides paying the regular fee to the legal department of this organization had spent more than \$12,000 for other lawyers."

"When I learned that efforts were being made to get rid of McCormick, another organizer, he and myself went to St. Clairsville to follow up (Continued on Page Two)

Robs Union Funds.
NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—Charged with embezzling union funds, the treasurer of Electrical Workers' Union No. 52 was arrested last week. Although he had been associated with the union for 38 years, he dissipated union funds in gambling.

GOVERNOR ALFRED SMITH wore green socks; green handkerchief, green-striped shirt and a green shamrock in his lapel on March 17. No doubt this news will be cabled to Ireland and the Free State officials will urge the Irish voters in America not to forget the democrats on election day. Eamonn DeValera, the fake advocate of Irish independence utters nonsense on St. Patrick's day about the loyalty of the Irish to Rome, while the pope's official organ praises the murderer Mussolini, who has robbed the Italian masses of whatever liberties they had gained through years of struggle. Between these bogus friends of Irish freedom the Irish masses are in a nice pickle. St. Patrick's day is utilized by the capitalist flunkies to bind the Irish workers still closer to the capitalist hitching post. It is about time the radical movement paid more attention to agitation among the foreign elements in this country who (Continued on Page Four)

Sapiro To Let Jewish Issue Alone Now

Will Change Tactics; Admits Getting Million Dollars

DETROIT, March 20.—The so-called Jewish issue in the Ford-Sapiro million dollar libel suit will be abandoned for the present, it was disclosed here tonight. Robert S. Marx, associate counsel for Aaron Sapiro, announced this change of tactics after a conference with William Henry Gallagher, chief of Sapiro's legal staff. Meanwhile, Sapiro has admitted that the fees collected by him from farmers' organizations, were, as Ford's attorney charged, about a million dollars in aggregate. This statement was made in an interview with newspapermen in his suite at the Book-Cadillac Hotel. Sapiro defended his price as not exorbitant.

Not Well Built.
That only thirty of the more than sixty cooperatives built by Sapiro still survive, was also admitted by one of his associates who was present at the interview.

The case will open this morning with the examination of William J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent, by W. H. Gallagher, attorney for Sapiro. Gallagher will attempt to trace the origin of the stories about the "Jewish ring," which appeared in the Independent in 1924 and 1925.

Simultaneous with the announcement by Marx, Clifford B. Longley, general counsel for the Ford Motor Company, revealed Ford's probable testimony and defined the position of the defense as follows:

Ford Doesn't Read Paper.
"Mr. Ford, who is now in Sudbury, Mass., and who may not be on the witness stand for several days, probably will testify to the fact that he not only never read the articles in the Dearborn Independent that are alleged to have libeled Sapiro, but he never heard of Sapiro until after the suit was brought."

"The defense will seek to prove that a group of men, mostly Jews, did exist in connection with matters set forth in the Independent's articles and we will show that Sapiro had associated himself with a band, group, or however you might term this body, but we will prove that the construction placed by Sapiro on the statement that the articles set him forth in a libelous light was ridiculous."

Italian Workers Meet Tonight, Webster Hall, To Fight Injunctions

All liberty loving Italians are urged to attend a meeting in Webster Hall at 7 p. m. tonight to protest the injunctive actions taken out against leaders of the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Speakers will include Carlo Tresca, Enos Sormanti and Anthony Ramaglia.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN FULL RESPONSE TO THE RUTHENBERG ENROLLMENT CALL

THE districts of the Workers (Communist) Party thruout the country are showing countless signs of energetic activity in the Ruthenberg Recruiting Drive. District One—the New England District, exclusive of Connecticut—has pledged itself to secure 500 new Party members by May first. The comrades of the Party in this district feel that this will only be a very small contribution on their part towards making up for the loss suffered by the working class in the death of Comrade Ruthenberg. Boston pledges itself to pay "a proud tribute to our dead leader."

Make Special Efforts.
All of the cities in this district are to make special efforts to win to party membership the subscribers of the various Communist papers in the country. Special committees are also

Italy Prepared For Declaration of War

Arrogant Ultimatum to Serbians, Memorial to Powers; England and France Split

LONDON, March 20.—War looms close to Europe today, closer than for several years.

The three outstanding events, all taking place within the last few hours, are: First, the ultimatum sent by Fascist Italy to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, ordering the latter to cease all military preparations along the Albanian frontier. Second, the memorializing of all the powers by Italy, with a set of grievances against Jugo-Slavia. Third, the sudden reaction of France in favor of her ally, Serbia, and of England towards her new friend, Mussolini.

The "powers" are talking of bringing pressure on the contestants, of summoning the league council to sit on the case, and of a joint embassy to determine "guilt," but none of these things is expected to stop a general conflagration if Italy actually invades.

Italy Arrogant.
The Italian memorandum sent to England, France and Germany last (Continued on Page Five)

The Black Company: Labor Officials, Bosses, Detectives and Judges

"Gold is in prison tonight and we hope to keep him there forever." Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and acting president of the Civic Federation.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor—Green, Woll and McGrady—the officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' and Furriers' unions—Sigman and Schachtman—are now acting openly in the dual role of police stoopigeons and prosecutors.

The statements of Woll and McGrady at the meeting in Bryant Hall Friday night, the arrest of Ben Gold and other leaders of the Furriers Joint Board on Friday, the campaign of violence and intimidation in the fur and garment districts conducted jointly by detectives and gangsters, the meeting scheduled for Monday night under instructions from President Green (a facsimile of the call for which we publish today) all indicate that the united front between the bosses, the police and right wing officialdom is complete.

For open repudiation of the elementary code of the trade union movement nothing like this has been seen in the United States—not even during the war period.

Some of the things that are being done in the New York labor movement are almost unbelievable. They prove that the right wing officialdom will stop at nothing to disrupt and destroy sections of unions which have for years had a reputation for militancy and to jail trade union leaders and organizers whose only crime is that they have fought and won strikes.

Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. and acting president of the Civic Federation speaking at a meeting Friday night said:

"Gold is in prison tonight and we hope to keep him there forever."

Edward McGrady, organizer for the A. F. of L. at the same meeting made the following statement:

"We have the full cooperation of the police department."

Woll and McGrady therefore admit that they are working with the police and manufacturers to jail trade unionists on charges made by manufacturers against whom the Furriers Union was on strike.

Woll and McGrady are working with the police and bosses to frame up Gold and other strike leaders. It will be remembered that the furriers union won their strike and that President Green

(Continued on Page Two)

People's Army Is Ready to Enter Big Seaport

Militarist Forces Smashed; Railroad Cut

LONDON, March 20.—The entry of the Nationalist troops into Shanghai is now expected by tomorrow, Tuesday at the latest and possibly before morning.

The southern forces, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, are only eight miles from Shanghai, with an open road before them. The northerners, it is said, have fled in great disorder making no effort at all to oppose the Cantonese troops.

By piercing the lines of the war lords at Sunghiang, about thirty miles southeast of Shanghai, the Nationalists cleared the path to Shanghai. Smash Northern Line.
The collapse of the northern line defended by about 7,000 troops of General Chang Tsung-Chang, the Shantungese war lord, was brought about by an outflanking movement by the Nationalist forces. Without making any attempt to resistance, the troops of the war lords evacuated their position.

While one section of the Nationalist troops were hammering away at Nanking and Soochow. Soochow, a key position on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is probably in the hands of the Nationalists, while the fortress commanding the southern entrance to Nanking is reported as having been captured.

Enter the Marines.
The troops of the foreign imperialists contained here with municipal councillors regarding "precautionary measures" in view of the imminent capture of the city. Orders were issued for the entire United States marine corps to parade Monday in full kit, with naked bayonets.

To facilitate the entrance of the Nationalist troops thousands of workers are going out on strike. They have succeeded in tying up many key industries, and are even preparing to take over the government of the city as soon as it falls into Nationalist hands. Organizations of workers, students, teachers and merchants are continuing to elect delegates to the People's Assembly.

The victories of the Nationalist troops have been due in a large measure to the defection of large numbers of the troops of the war lords.

Sun Loots Towns.
General Sun Chun-Fang, so-called "defender of Shanghai," who was routed by the Nationalists and replaced by Chang Tsung-Chang, is reported to be looting towns in the Yehing-Changchow sector.

FRANC STABILIZED AT EXPENSE OF FRENCH WORKERS

PARIS.—When the Committee of experts appointed by Briand's government presented in June, 1926, a plan for the recovery of France's finances and the stabilization of the franc, the revolutionary Unitary Confederation of Labour definitely and clearly stated in its appeal to the working class that the whole plan is to be carried out at the expense of the working class. The coming into power of Poincare, in July, 1926, insured the realization of this plan precisely in this way.

As early as December, 1926, there was not a single branch of industry, except the coal industry, in which (Continued on Page Two)

Dead Infants Found.
The bodies of two infants, one four months old and the other but three days, were found by police yesterday in small suitcases in separated parts of the city.

Second Tornado in Four Days Spreads Ruin Over Arkansas; Many Killed

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 20.—Thirty-five people were killed in the second tornado within 48 hours to strike western Arkansas. The first tornado struck heaviest along the Missouri and Arkansas border, killing 16 and injuring more than 50 in that neighborhood. Doctors and nurses from Eureka Springs were dispatched to the scene. Later all wires to Eureka Springs were blown down and no telephone or telegraph service to that point was available today.

During the conversation with the stricken community, the wires were blown down, a depot, school house and many homes were destroyed.

JOIN THE CROWD! All This Week! SHAW'S PYGMALION

For the Benefit of The DAILY WORKER. BUY YOUR TICKETS THROUGH THE DAILY WORKER. Local Office, 108 East 14th Street, Telephone Stuyvesant 6584

MORGAN BANKER SLATED TO TAKE KELLOGG'S JOB

'Nervous Nell' Blunders Too Often, They Say

WASHINGTON, March 20. — Dwight Morrow, partner in Morgan & Co., and college roommate of Calvin Coolidge, now president of the United States, may succeed Frank Kellogg as Secretary of State within a few weeks.

Morrow, for the first time since Henry P. Davison discovered him on a commuters' train in pre-war days and took him into Morgan & Co., has begun to court political limelight. He has tentatively agreed to make a speech of a political character in Washington, late in April. New York papers have printed a report that he is about to resign from Morgan & Co. His confidential talks with President Coolidge are more frequent now than for two years past.

Kellogg Fired?

Secretary Kellogg has been shown his hat. In spite of solemn assurances to the contrary, coming from Coolidge himself, Kellogg is to be dropped. His friends are now confidentially urging press correspondents to "lay off" attacks on him, so that he may retire gracefully, and not under fire. They say he is willing and ready to resign.

It now seems fairly well established that Hughes, who quit the State Department two years ago to enrich himself as counsel for Standard Oil and half a dozen other huge interests, is in the good graces of Coolidge, and that he and Morrow are now consulting on changes in the cabinet.

Senate May Buck

Warren will be placed in the cabinet if Coolidge can get the Senate to confirm him. But the Senate twice rejected Warren when he was appointed Attorney General, and the new Senate will be even more hostile to his being placed in charge of foreign affairs. This brings up the possibility that Coolidge will shift more than one of his cabinet, to make a place for Warren. Hoover might be made Secretary of State, and Warren placed at the head of the Commerce Department. Very important financial interests, working through the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, are promoting Hoover's candidacy. If Morrow is not given the prize, Hoover is probably second choice.

Both have been counted as commercial imperialists, who look upon the government as an agency for extending American trade and American investments abroad.

Minister Finds High Rents of New York Prevent Marriages

Fear that high rents in New York City would materially decrease the number of marriages was expressed yesterday by Rev. Worth M. Tippy of the Federation Churches of Christ in America.

Tippy asserted that this conclusion is drawn from an elaborate study made by the Federation into the causes of fewer marriages in a number of large cities. "This has shown," he asserted, "that 10 per cent. more young women between the ages of 20 and 44 living in country districts marry than those living in cities, and again taking into account the population, 5 per cent. fewer children of school age attend school in the cities than in the country."

Weiner Case To Jury

The case of Robert Weiner, charged with first degree murder in connection with the slaying of Warden Peter Mallon during the attempted escape of three gunmen from the Tombs last November, went to the jury in Judge Mancuso's court yesterday.

Japanese Protest to Ambassador Over Case Of Sacco and Vanzetti

TOKIO, March 20. — Twenty members of The Black League marched in orderly fashion to the American Embassy yesterday and demanded the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The ambassador was absent, but the second secretary, Eugene H. Doorman, had to listen to their protest against the attempted railroad to death of the two Italian workers in Massachusetts. He argued that the communication should come thru the Japanese foreign office.

The Japanese government promptly showed its sympathy with the would-be executioners in America by arresting two of the delegation.

This is the second attempt of the delegation to see Ambassador McViegh, who is always "out" when they come. The result of last Sunday's visit was to double the guard of police around the American embassy.

BILL UP TO STOP PRESENT RUNNING OF ROTTEN MILK

Claim Impure Fluid Is Smuggled to New York

ALBANY, March 20. — Every person in charge of a milk gathering or distributing plant would have to be licensed by the state if the Kirkland bill, passed by the assembly today is signed by Gov. Smith. The measure has already been approved by the senate.

Smuggle In Bad Milk

The bill comes as a climax to months of agitation against the sale of "bootleg" milk in and around New York by members of the gang involved in the graft scandals for which Thomas J. Gough, secretary to former Health Commissioner Frank J. Monaghan, is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing, was revealed by Health Commissioner Harris quite recently.

At that time Harris declared that the lives of thousands of New York workers are being endangered by bootleg shipments of milk and cream made by various concerns.

Find the Mine Union Reactionaries Grafting

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our investigation regarding the rackets. "The attorney with whom we conferred in St. Clairsville told us that the 'gentlemen in question' did get some money, adding that 'you, Jimmie, can also get some of it.' Three days later I went to St. Clairsville, got my check and it has never been cashed."

Holds The Evidence

Kunick reported that he still held this check, as evidence. The lawyer he referred to, he afterwards brought out, was W. J. Walker. The graft on legal department money amounted to from twenty to thirty percent, Kunick thought, and others might have got more. It was stolen from the defense funds of men who were in jail for their union activities.

Grafter Reactionary

After leaving office, Levinka and Roy maintained a personal machine in the miners' union, which they used alternately to fight progressive forces and to boost their own fortunes. They were instrumental in campaigning for John L. Lewis in the Ohio district, they succeeded on several occasions in denying halls to Workers Party speakers who wished to address the miners, and they fought for reactionary measures generally. They issue a general denial to the charges against them, but no evidence.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

READERS! TAKE NOTICE!

Standing Notice to Readers, Correspondents and Supporters of the DAILY WORKER.

MAIL

To avoid confusion and unnecessary delay all mail for The DAILY WORKER must be addressed as follows: News, notices, correspondence and letters to editors intended for publication must be marked plainly EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. Letters to members of the editorial staff not intended for publication must be marked the same way.

Letters dealing with subscriptions, financial matters, circulation, complaints, etc., must be marked plainly BUSINESS OFFICE.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Ask for CITY EDITOR when telephoning all news and notices for New York City and vicinity.

For other editorial business simply ask for EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER.

The switchboard operator is instructed to make no connection until the party calling has stated his or her business.

These rules are necessary in order that the small editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER does not waste time answering unnecessary telephone calls and to ensure its proper functioning.

Organize the Traction Workers

ARTICLE IX.—THE 1905 STRIKE—WHO BROKE IT?

By ROBERT MITCHELL

We have already seen by what steps the Interborough won over the international officers of the B. of L. E. and the Amalgamated and that when the company saw the road thus cleared before it the next step was to break the union.

First of all, it began openly to discriminate against certain of the men, and when no charges could be made against those particularly singled out, some trumped-up excuses were found for discharging them. In this way a number of motormen were fired. The union protested in vain.

Provoked Strike

At the time there were no automatic signals on the line. For years the men had been agitating for these signals, but the company neglected its obligation even though it was daily endangering the lives of people and subjecting its motormen to an unnecessary strain. Naturally, accidents were more frequent and more unavoidable than at present.

Accordingly, it happened that a motorman crashed into another train at the Worth St. station. The accident was not serious and in ordinary times would have resulted in nothing more than a reprimand from the company for the motorman involved. Inasmuch as the Interborough, however, had decided upon a policy of provoking a strike, this incident was used as a further occasion to discharge the man.

Violated Agreement

On top of this and numerous such other incidents, the company introduced a new schedule which increased the number of trains and consequently the work of the men without increasing the pay. This step was in direct violation of the existing agreements.

Threaten Strike

In addition the company was importing strike breakers. The men who saw the union-busting scheme unfolding more clearly before them every day at last carried their complaints to the point of threatening a strike. This was the end which the Interborough had been seeking.

Immediately August Belmont, president of the company, got in touch with the international officers of the unions. The officers came on to New York to "discuss" the situation. In their meetings with Jencks, Piny and Pepper, the leaders of the local unions, the full details were explained to them. Instead, however, of taking the side of the men, they advised them to wait until their agreements were up.

Officials Did Not Help

It became clear that no help would come from that quarter. It also became evident that irrespective of any action on the part of the union officials, the company would continue with its plans already well under way of breaking the union. On Sunday, March 4th, three days before the actual walkout and when it was still believed that a strike would be averted, a trainload of strike breakers came in from Chicago. The 1,000 men in this consignment were immediately argued by an additional 700. The "New York Times" carried the following headline: "ARMY OF MEN ON HAND TO BREAK STRIKE."

This army was placed for safe keeping on a steam boat and escorted by a squad of thirty private detectives and gangsters.

Small Pox on The Trains

Some of the strike breakers, it is reliably reported, came down with small pox. Complaint was made to the city. The captain of the police, sent to investigate, conveniently found the report "doubtful." He did not enter the boat to see for himself! The strikebreakers, however, entered the Interborough—small pox, detectives and all!

Under the conditions which were rapidly developing to break their union, the men saw no other alternative but to declare a strike. The sentiment of the workers was clearly indicated from the fact that the walkout on Tuesday March 7th, was practically 100 per cent.

Stone, Strikebreaker

Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the B. of L. E., had promised August Belmont that there would be no strike. This promise was not kept, although he and W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated, did everything in their power to do so. Stone wined the local officers that he would not sanction the strike. Also he sent Vice Grand Master Hurley to New York to make a last effort to prevent the tie-up. Hurley threatened Jencks, the local president, with expulsion. But Jencks, like Ed. Lavin of more recent fame, was not to be bullied. Then Hurley offered to take the responsibility of calling off the strike under his own order. Naturally, Jencks would not permit the men to be "sold out" in this fashion even though he could thus have saved his position in the union and, as he was beginning to see very clearly, his job and future.

Of such men as Jencks and Lavin will the future American Labor movement be built!

Many Wrecks

In the meantime the company made a feeble attempt to run trains with strikebreakers. Numerous wrecks followed each other in rapid succession. One of these resulted in

29 injuries and several deaths. But the city administration which at the time was no less completely sold out to the traction interests than at the present time did nothing to protect the people. In no respect are strikes more instructive than in showing our governments and public officials as the agents of the capitalist class.

Newspapers Slanders. The press was a unit in heaping abuse on the strikers. The big New York dailies carried the usual propaganda of "improved service." Every day in every way the trains are running better and better. Even "The Nation," a weekly journal supposedly of "critical" opinion carried on the same sort of comment. "The Nation," it must be said is now more "favorable" to labor, except when it conveniently forgets to take any side at all as has been the case during the whole period of attack on the militant trade workers; when the finally needed to take a stand in the instance of the long sentences imposed on the picketing workers by Judge Rosalaky, the "Nation" likewise came out against the interests of the workers.

Read THE DAILY WORKER

Accordingly, the traction workers of New York, like the workers of other industries and of other cities will find ample justification for their position in distrust of the press of the country. Of the daily papers published in English there is but one at the present time that speaks for the true interests of the workers: THE DAILY WORKER.

Treachery and Confusion. It is clear that the strikers of 1905 were surrounded by a sea of enemy opposition, the city officials, a confused and unsympathetic public, the kept labor baiting capitalist press, and worse than all the rest, the open and unashamed opposition of their international officers.

Mahon worked regularly with a "mediation" committee organized by the National Civil Federation which did all in its power to break down the moral of the men and which secretly carried out the instructions of the Interborough. To what extent Mahon was informed of the true activities of this committee is not known but if he was informed he was guilty of a sort of criminal innocence for which no responsible labor leader can be excused.

"Go Back to Work" was the repeated order of Warren Stone. In addition he sent other B. of L. E. men to take the jobs left open by the strikers.

The Interborough sent Frank Hedley in to bat in the pinch. Hedley was then the general manager of the company and E. P. Bryan was vice president. The latter was the acting executive officer but Frank Hedley was being groomed to do the dirty work at the time just as at present, Vice President, Mr. George Keegan is breaking in to carry on after Hedley leaves. Frank Hedley understands only one kind of tactics: underhand. Accordingly, he tried to buy up Pepper, the leader of the Amalgamated local to betray the motormen. Pepper like Jencks refused to be bought.

And Gompers Added A Blow. The men however, were completely confused by the attacks of their in-

ternational officers. They suddenly found themselves branded as "out-laws" and "criminals," the parent bodies from which they had every reason to expect support only added to the viciousness of the accumulated attack. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of The American Federation of Labor, who was later commended by the Civil Federation for "keeping his word" with August Belmont, likewise helped break the strike.

Then the true nature of the Interborough plan was revealed in all its naked brutality. An open shop notice signed by Frank Hedley was posted to inform the men that thereafter the company would no longer deal with the union. Many of the strikers were fired and Chicago "scabs" were substituted in their places. "Paddy" Connolly, the president of the Interborough company union is said to have been one of these imported products from the windy city.

Belmont Gloats

August Belmont, "friend and associate of labor," reporting to a meeting of the National Civil Federation at which many labor officials as usual were present, gave in detail the method of breaking the strike although naturally enough he used other terms: "The company merely entered into an agreement with individual employees whom it took into its service," and "when it became possible for the company to take back its old employees, it could take only as many as it had vacancies for."

In this manner was the Interborough plan of breaking the union carried out. When the open shop nature of the drive was revealed even to the laymen, a newspaper man asked Warren Stone what in his opinion would come thereafter. "Only defeat can come," replied Stone.

Traitors Stick Together

Did the labor officials become indignant at their associates in the National Civil Federation? Did they resign from this organization which under a mantle of labor friendship was the most dangerous agency undermining the workers' movement? No, they did not! Samuel Gompers did as his first Vice President, Stone was a life long member. Mahon is "with us still."

Will Leads Gang.

The acting executive officer of this organization is none other than Matthew Will, vice president of the A. F. of L. Another prominent member is Hugh Frazer, associated closely with Brother Will in the attacks on the militant trade unionists, and receiver of \$10 per session for work with the city which it is reported he never needs to do.

But the workers will be careful not to draw the wrong conclusion from these evidences of betrayal of their interests. The solution is not to abandon the organized labor movement, but on that account all the more determinedly to enter it. The traction workers will go into the A. F. of L. for the good and sufficient reason that there is where the workers are found and on that plane in co-operation with other workers, will the final battle be waged for true unionism and honest leadership. (To Be Continued.)

The Black Company—Labor Officials, Bosses, Detectives and Judges

(Continued from Page One)

hailed the establishment of the 40-hour week as a great achievement at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L.

Will, Green and McGrady, Sigman and Schachtman join with the police and bosses to make striking and winning strikes a crime.

In the fur garment district gangsters accompanied by two or more detectives are entering shops and restaurants and beating up officers and members of the Joint Board unions who are pointed out by stoolpigeons. This is what McGrady means by "having the full cooperation of the police department."

Will the trade union membership and those who sympathize with and support the labor movement against the bosses and the attacks of the various departments of government approve of this method of conducting a fight on militant workers and leaders?

We do not believe they will once they grasp the damning significance of the recent actions of right wing officialdom in the needle trades. These officials have become part of the suppressive machinery of American capitalism, they are shameless in their repudiation of abhorrence the American labor movement has always shown toward the use of courts, detectives and police against workers, they openly express their contempt for the integrity of the trade unions, they bring the black shadow of stoolpigeonism into the labor movement and ask support for a policy which aligns the labor movement with the most corrupt section of the capitalist parties and government agencies against workers and trade union leaders who repudiate the surrender of officialdom to the enemies of the workingclass.

The left wing is weak compared to the strength of forces aligned against it, but it is mighty in the fact that it represents the interests of the workingclass as against those of the American capitalist class whether they be the cock-roach capitalists in the garment industry or the lords of finance, steel, oil, coal and railways who look with approval upon the offensive against fighting trade unionism.

The situation in the New York labor movement is so serious, the menace to its integrity so great, the evidence of the conspiracy between the right wing leaders, the bosses and the government so clear, that every working man and woman, every sympathizer with the cause of the working class will denounce the Greens, Wolls, Sigmans, etc., or will take upon himself the responsibility for silence in the face of the blackest conspiracy against a whole section of the labor movement which has ever been launched.

FRANC STABILIZED AT EXPENSE OF FRENCH WORKERS

Revolutionary Unions For Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

the numbers of unemployed did not run into four figures.

Forced To Retreat

The Government was soon forced to retreat from its ridiculous pretensions that the unemployment was merely an invention of malicious tongues. Poincare was soon told that he apparently had not taken the trouble to read the official bulletin of the Ministry of Labour.

However meagre and false may be the official statistics they nevertheless allow of forming an idea as to the rate of the growth of unemployment in the country.

In the middle of November, 1926, there were only 469 unemployed in receipt of doles; by the 31st of December, there were already 17,078; by the 15th of January of this year, there were 38,500, and by the 22nd of January, 45,222.

In August, 1926, the Labour Exchange had only 7,350 applicants for work on its books and 12,500 places vacant. Things are very different now; between the 17th and 22nd of January, 1927, the exchange had 4,500 places vacant on its books and 36,350 applicants for work.

Not All Workless Registered. The official figures of unemployed in receipt of doles, 45,222, bear but little relationship to the actual state of unemployment. As a matter of fact the unemployed are regularly registered only in 10 departments out of 90. The Municipal Unemployed Societies only function in 92 towns in France, although France contains about 30,000 Communes. What is going on in the remoter parts of France can only be guessed at from the fragmentary information accidentally cropping up in the daily press. Doubtless, the number of completely unemployed already exceeded 150,000 in the end of January, 1927. Besides these, there is an enormous army of partially unemployed, i. e., unemployed only a few days a week. The latter may at present be counted not in hundreds of thousands, but without any exaggeration in millions (there is no registration of partial unemployment in France).

Growing Unemployment. The government and the capitalists are apparently beginning to understand that a very dangerous situation may be brought about by the growing unemployment. Failures, the Minister of Labour, is endeavouring through his agents, the labour inspectors, to get into the heads of the industrialists the undesirability of discharging workers when production is being cut down and the necessity for dividing up unemployment among all the workers. The working class has probably nothing to lose from this with regard to its revolutionary cohesion. The task of the Unitary Confederation in its serious struggle with unemployment will only be made easier. The G. C. L., broadcasting the slogan of unemployment carried on the tactics of the united front for all workers, both employed and unemployed. The idea of calling a General Labour Congress of factory representatives and unemployed representatives is becoming more popular every day.

Questions and slogans capable of holding the attention of the broad masses arise spontaneously. The U. G. C. L. has formulated the slogans clearly and definitely; the 8 hour day, the struggle against the lowering of real wages, workers' control over the engagement and discharging of workers in enterprises. State aid for unemployed—French and alien; immunity of unemployed from taxation and payment of rent; organization of municipal work under control of trade unions. These are the principal demands, giving rise to series of others associated with them.

There Must Be Unity. A severe and obstinate struggle is impending. The working class will have to make the fullest use of its economic and political organs in this struggle. All the hitherto dispersed forces of the working class must be drawn into the struggle and this can only be done through the creation of a united labour front.

The realization of the united front for the struggle can and should be made by a true revival of the unity of the trade union movement in France, that unity which has been until lately kept back by the right elements in the trade union movement, the leaders of the reformist General Confederation of Labour.

Majority of Farms

In Iowa Mortgaged

The Herald-Tribune man says that depression out in Iowa way is largely psychological. Maybe so, but 60 per cent of all Iowa farms are mortgaged, the mortgages are for one half the value of the farm and the total mortgage debt is a mere psychological trifle of \$628,000,000. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska are also high in the mortgage list.

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BRITISH STRIKE IS VELVET FOR 'CZECH' OWNERS

Reformists Opposed Struggle to Help Miners

Due to the British miners' strike, the situation in the Czechoslovakian mining industry considerably improved. But this improvement, of course, expressed itself exclusively in the increasing profits of the coal barons. The Czechoslovakian mine owners utilized the situation to the fullest extent. This is clear from the following figures on the Ostrava coal district:

Hundred weights	
In October, 1926, output per man per day was	10.73
According to contract, output should have been	7.57
Excess output of	3.16
1 cwt. of coal costs 20 Cz-S.	
crowns & 3.16 Cz-S.	63.90
Additional wage received by miner for increased production Cx-S.	9.42
Overhead expenses on	
3.16 cwt.	7.38 16.80

Each worker's shift of 24 hours leaves a net profit of Cx-S. 47. Therefore considering that in October 38,449 miners worked, the surplus value per day due to this increased productivity amounted to 1,807,103 Cx-S.

With 22 shifts per month, this gives 39,76,266 Cx-S.

Such was the position when the British miners' strike was at its height. Nevertheless, the International General Trade Union and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia conducted a stubborn struggle against increasing productivity of labor in the mining industry, struggled against exporting blacked coal to England, demanded wage increases for the miners, etc. Claiming that the Czech miners had suffered long from unemployment and that they would now at least receive a breathing spell, the reformists intentionally disrupted this campaign.

Signal For Mine Owners. In vain the Communists warned the workers that a victory of the British mine owners would be a signal for mine owners in other countries to attack the miners, and that this applied no less to Czechoslovakia.

When the British miners' strike ended, the situation changed. The insolence of the mine owners increased. Their incredible provocation, coupled with a drive on the part of the miners to create a united front, forced the reformists at last to agree to a meeting of representatives of all miners' trade unions, which included also the Miners' Section of "One Big Union."

Question of Increased Wages. This meeting was held on the 6th of December, 1926. The reformists recommended that a demand be put before the government that they should take up the question with the mine owners of increasing wages. The reformists limited themselves just to this resolution. The Miners' Section of One Big Union did not agree with such a policy and insisted that a single fighting front of all workers' organizations should be set up, and that a 20 per cent wage increase should be demanded.

This suggestion was turned down by the reformists. They passed a resolution asking the government to appoint an arbitration commission. The representatives of the "One Big Union" were firmly against any compromise and insisted that on no account whatever should the workers reject the demand for a 20 per cent wage increase. All the motions put forward by the One Big Union were rejected by the meeting. The O. B. U. agreed to submit to the decisions of the meeting in order to preserve unity among the miners in face of the onslaught of their class enemy.

All the fears of the Communists were realized. The participation of the government in the settlement of the dispute only encouraged the mine owners in their attack upon the workers. The negotiations were carried out at an official meeting of trade union representatives and mine owners, held in the Ministry of Public Work on the 7th of January. The mine owners firmly rejected not only the idea of increasing wages by 20 per cent but even to demand of the reformists for a single-bonus to the workers to the amount of one week's wages. The representatives of the Ostrava mine owners even threatened to discharge all miners who are dissatisfied with the existing conditions. This insolent and impudent attitude of the mine owners was due to the fact that they reckoned on a split inside the miners' organization.

Discussed Owners' Answer.

A new meeting was held on the 14th of January where representatives of all miners' trade unions were present. This meeting discussed the answer of the mine owners. The representatives of the reformist Miners' Federation reported on the meeting with the mine owners and recommended that the meeting should decide to put off the struggle for the demands of the miners.

Upon this the representatives of

Speech by Manuel Gomez TO THE BRUSSELS ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONGRESS

Manuel Gomez represented the United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League at the Brussels Congress of Oppressed Colonial Peoples and Anti-Imperialists. His speech is an analysis of the present financial imperialism of Wall Street, and shows its roots in the exploitation of American and foreign workers.

PART II.

Exploitation of Americans

To the shame of the American working class it must be confessed that the American Federation of Labor has neglected to take a clear-cut stand in the face of the brutal aggression of the United States government in Nicaragua. Nowhere does the A. F. of L. come out definitely for immediate, complete and absolute independence of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. It supports the Monroe Doctrine in Latin America, just as it furthers the discrimination against Negroes and other oppressed groups in the United States itself.

It is necessary for us to take note of these things and to understand the sinister economic relationship which underlies them, if we are to proceed realistically in the struggle against American imperialism; and against imperialism in general. To that struggle, I take it, everyone present at this congress is irrevocably committed.

You may think I have painted a discouraging picture—a picture which shows American imperialism to be resting upon an unshakably secure base at home. But the truth is that, notwithstanding the claims of apologists for imperialism in labor's ranks the term "class collaboration" must still be put in quotation marks. Properly speaking there is no such thing as class collaboration under capitalism. Privileged sections of the workers may have temporarily deserted to the enemy, but the class struggle still goes on.

Every day we are confronted with the spectacle of company unions breaking down before a critical situation and institutions which were created for one purpose being converted into their very opposites. Only at great expense can the flames of discontent be kept down. We are seeing in Great Britain what happens when imperialism can no longer afford to share its loot in sufficient quantities.

Moreover, and this is something which our comrades do not sufficiently realize, there are great bodies of workers in the United States—miners, steel workers, textile workers, the majority of the workers in machine industry, who are not in the privileged position of the American labor aristocracy. You hear that workers in certain sheltered trades receive as high as \$75 and \$80 a week but you do not know that the unskilled worker, even in the prosperous industries, does not take more than \$20 or \$25 a week. In the textile mills of the South women receive from \$8 to \$15 a week and the average wage for so-called male common labor is about 30 cents an hour, or \$16.20 for a week of 54 hours. The figures I cite are from the summary of the report of industrial conditions in the United States which is soon to be published by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

Millions of workers in the United States do not participate in the "American standard of living." On the One Big Union read out a long declaration containing the following proposals:

- (1) To immediately organize a fighting section (cartel) of all miners' organizations.
- (2) This section to take measures to organize a struggle for a 20 per cent wage increase.
- (3) Unit meetings must be held in the coal districts to organize a combined movement of all miners' organizations.
- (4) To charge the fighting section (cartel) of the miners' organizations immediately after its formation to convene a united conference of all trade union centers. This conference must discuss measures to be undertaken by the whole working class of Czechoslovakia to help the miners.

Reformists Oppose Struggle. After much discussion, the meeting, on the insistence of the reformists, rejected the motion of the O. B. U. and a resolution was passed, stating that the demands of the miners were just, etc.—a struggle for them should be put off for the time being. This marks the end of the first stage in the struggle of the Czechoslovakian miners. Judging from the fine fighting spirit of the miners observed in many mining districts a further development of the struggle is to be expected.

Clerics Riot at Minsk.

MINSK, Latvia, March 20.—The militia was called out today to quell a religious riot here between the adherents of the old Orthodox church and members of the new "Living Church." Hundreds participated in the fighting. And many were badly battered and bruised.

the contrary they are exploited as unmercifully as workers in some colonial countries. The hope structure of American imperialism capitalism is therefore torn across by a great contradiction. Not only have the workers referred to no interest in the imperialist ventures of Wall Street and Washington—fraught, incidentally, with the constant menace of wars—but they are themselves obliged to engage in desperate encounters with the ruling class. Examples are the various great struggles in the coal industry and the present long-drawn-out strike of the Passaic textile workers.

Even the masses of heavily exploited workers whom we have been considering are of course without real consciousness of their objectives. Most of them are unorganized, while the organized sections—notably the miners—are preyed upon by an officialdom which is rotten to the core. Nevertheless a militant left wing has sprung up and is spreading throughout the American labor movement. The conscious left wing is still small but it is growing steadily and already it has a number of important successes to its credit.

We of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, have received our chief support in the United States from the small left wing of the workers' political and trade union movement. It has been a reliable support because it is based upon interests which are identical with those of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples oppressed by American imperialism. It does not limit itself to side-issues. It does not hesitate before consideration of loyalty to American capitalism. The nationalist and national-revolutionary movements in Latin America and the Far East can reckon upon it and depend upon it, for it will not fail them.

We in the United States have no such achievements to record as those described by our comrade of the powerful Minority Movement of Great Britain. The degree of development of the American working class has not made that possible. But I want to remind you that it is not so long since the British workers were even more imperialistic than the privileged sections of the American working class are today. The crisis of British capitalism has revolutionized formerly imperialistic workers and has made them realize that their interests are with the oppressed nations of the British Empire. Attacked from the outside and from the inside, the whole structure of British imperialism is crumbling. Today millions of British workers extend their hands to the revolutionary Chinese nationalist movement and tell the Imperial War Office at London to go to hell.

Such is the historical line of development. It will be the same in the United States too. Once the oppressed peoples realize that modern imperialism is but a stage—the final stage—of capitalism, they will know that although their surest, most trustworthy allies in the United States today are limited to the relatively small left wing of the American labor movement, they will one day include the great body of the labor movement, and the American working class as a whole.

(To Be Continued.)

American Legation In Peking Honors Chang, Tool of Imperialism

PEKING, March 20.—The American Legation gave a dinner in honor of Marshal Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, tonight. Chang appeared in an automobile bristling with machine guns and escorted by 20 armed guards.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin, who openly acts as the tool of foreign imperialism, is the bulwark of reaction in China. The dinner given in his honor by the American Legation is interesting in view of his opposition to the Nationalist movement.

Soviet Delegation To Visit Vienna Congress

MOSCOW, March 20.—A Soviet delegation, headed by M. Glazunoff, well-known composer and conductor of the Leningrad Conservatoire, will represent Russia at the musical and historical congress at Vienna, March 26th.

Igor Gleboff, Ivanoff-Boratzky and M. Yavorsky are among the prominent composers and savants who will attend the Beethoven jubilee which will be one of the features of the Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Suit for annulment of the marriage of Miss Van Rensselaer, society girl, to Gustavi De Medina, attaché at the Spanish embassy, was filed today. They were married March 5.

WHITE TERROR IS STILL RAGING IN BLACK BULGARIA

Employers Annul the Working Agreements

By N. BORIC.

SOFIA—Bulgaria is a country of severest White Terror. This terror, which has now been raging for almost four years has had countless victims from among the Bulgarian workers.

All the political and economic gains won by the Bulgarian workers in several decades have been swept away. The workers are given up wholesale to the violence of the employers. All collective agreements regulating labour conditions have been, thanks to the White Terror, annulled by the employers. Labour conditions are simply dictated by the employers.

Social legislation has been reduced to nil. There is no sort of supervision of the observation of the most elementary rules of hygiene, in the shops, factories and works. No sort of medical aid for workers and their families exists. Female and child labour is exploited unlimitedly. The eight hour day established by law on June 24th, 1919, is not observed.

Work Long Hours.

The textile workers in Slivna and Gabrovo, the sugar-refinery workers in Gorna Orehovitza, Plovdiva, Russa and Cayala, the leather workers in Pernik, Plakalnitza and other state and private mines, work 9, 10 and more hours. Bakers, waiters and other workers work 14 and 15 hours. Printers, 9 and 10 hours.

The employers are also striving to prolong the Saturday 7 hour day in industrial and other enterprises, to 8 hours. The handicraft workers, sewing machinists and shoemakers work 12 and 14 hours, woodworkers and metal workers, 10 and 12 hours. Agricultural and forest-workers, 14, 16 and more. Sunday and holidays are often not observed as days of rest. Unemployment continues to increase, the number of unemployed exceeding 120,000, almost one-third of all the workers in Bulgaria.

Appealing Condition.

The condition of the unemployed is appalling. The government affords no help whatever to the unemployed and is taking no resolute measures to prevent unemployment. The daily press frequently reports instances of suicide among unemployed. Wages are incredibly low and seldom come up to 40-50 per cent of pre-war.

Workers actively struggling for the raising of wages in correspondence with the cost of living, the revival of the 8 hour day and the observance of labour legislation, are hounded by the police authorities. The strike of the workers in the Drenovo coach-building works last year was suppressed by the police. The same fate overtook the strike of tobacco workers in Vratza and Sofia. The leather workers who went on strike in Sofia last year were also driven off and beaten by the police. The workers in the court printeries, striking for the conditions in which they worked up to the 6th of January of this year were twice arrested by the police.

The revolutionary trade unions, embracing before the Terror (began 4th of June, 1923) more than 34,000 members, were dispersed and every attempt to revive them was severely suppressed by the police.

The reformist trade union movement, whose leaders have gone over wholesale to the government of White Terror have lost all influence over the workers. Instead of the dispersed revolutionary trade unions, independent unions have been organized by the workers themselves. These are increasing and getting stronger both in the struggle against the White Terror and against its flunkies, the reformist leaders.

Lithuanian Dictators Kill 16 Trade Unions

BERLIN—(FP)—After suppressing the Communists, the fascist terror in Lithuania has now turned on the Socialists and the trade unions. Practically all the Socialist leaders have been sent to concentration camps. Sixteen trade unions have been closed down and all trade union newspapers have been suppressed. Only one Socialist newspaper is allowed to appear, but it consists mainly of white space owing to the censorship.

Di Rivera Also Censors Press Advertisements

BARCELONA, March 20.—Censorship today was extended to include even newspaper advertising. By an order of the civil governor all advertisements must be submitted to the authorities before publication, and if printed in a foreign language must be accompanied by a translation. The measure is designed to cover the possibility of advertising containing political or social allusions.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Hurry Up Call in War on the Left Wing

Below is a reproduction of the rush letter sent out by officials of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City to rally the reaction in the new attack to be launched against the left wing tonight.

OFFICERS JOSEPH P. RYAN, Pres. JOHN J. MUNDHOLLAND, Vice-Pres. JOHN P. COUGHLIN, Sec. E. ERICKSSON, Treas. N. MARKS, Serg't-at-Arms	Represents the Local Unions Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Greater New York and Vicinity Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity OFFICE OF JOHN P. COUGHLIN, Secretary FOURTH FLOOR, 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY PHONE: WORTH 1749	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL JEROME KEATING JAS. J. COSTELLO HENRY WAXMAN WM. KOHN JES. McDONAGH THOS. WALSH P. QUINN M. FINESTONE JOE BASIL EDW. McCAFFREY CHAS. SINNIGEN JAC. BRAY DANIEL J. AHEARN JACOB S. WINICK
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To the Membership of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity

IMPORTANT SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE

GREETINGS:

As per the instructions of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, at its February meeting where it was voted by unanimous vote that all support be given to the American Federation of Labor in its fight on the communist movement in this city, we are hereby summoning each active member and officer of the Central Trades and Labor Council and officer and officers of the trade union movement to a called meeting, on MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1927, at 8:00 P. M., Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth street, New York City.

President Green has requested that this notice be sent out and urges each delegate and representative of the trade union movement of this city to be present in order that we may form our lines and prepare our forces for the challenge that has been laid down by the Communists who are attacking our movement not only from within but from without.

It is unnecessary to urge you to be present as we feel that you will respond to this rapid call, and this means every loyal member of the trade union movement.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH P. RYAN, President.

JOHN P. COUGHLIN, Secretary.

Green Rushes to New York for Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

direct the breaking up of the furriers' union, intimated that he held the police department in the palm of his hand and has its fullest support in anything he cared to do.

"These bureaucrats do not attempt to hide their union-breaking activities, but even boast of them in public meetings. Our reply is that even should Woll and McGrady be able to control the police department as they boast, the Joint Board of the Furriers will take definite steps to see to it that the police department, joined with the A. F. of L., shall not break the union.

"That 'information.' The hand of these same bureaucrats may be seen also in Judge Smith's denial of bail. Although the district attorney had stated to our lawyers that bail would be granted, Judge Smith declared that because of 'certain information' which he had received, bail could not be fixed. What this 'certain information' was or who furnished it to him, Judge Smith refused to reveal.

"Suspect Right Wing. Since, upon our second hearing, Judge Smith not only fixed bail but even reduced it from the former bail in two cases, it seems evident that the 'information' was false and was doubtless furnished by those same bureaucrats who boast of their control of the police and courts, and who recently attempted to poison the atmosphere against us with framed up charges that we bribed the police during the last strike.

"The Needle Trades Union Committee, formed by the Joint Boards of Furriers and Cloak and Dressmakers for the defense of these unions against the union-breakers, has decided to begin an investigation at once to ascertain what the 'certain information' was and who furnished it to Judge Smith, so that these underhanded methods used by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor will not be able to smash the Furriers' Union."

The obvious plot of the American Federation of Labor reactionaries in attempting to frame-up these fur workers by drawing them into a case

in Nassau county is quite in line with their former anti-Semitic attacks. Nassau county is a Ku Klux Klan stronghold. Yesterday's papers carry a story of the burning of a fiery cross in New Hyde Park—a town near Mineola—where the Klan in this way indicated its part in a school row.

Nassau county is filled with the country estates of millionaires, it is the playground of New York City's capitalists, and it is thoroughly dominated politically by the Klan. Judge Smith, who sat in court when the fur workers came for hearing last Friday, was formerly attorney for the Long Island Railroad and after he became judge he continued to serve in that capacity until, at the time of a terrible accident on the road, the supreme court was forced to censure him for representing the Long Island and he had to give up the job.

Green Enraged. Gold's letter of March 17th, which must have reached Green on Friday morning, and probably induced the calling of the special Central Trades meeting tonight, was written to condemn the vicious campaign of false propaganda and intrigues being carried on against the fur workers. It warned Green that no amount of such terrorization would succeed in "breaking down the courage of the fur workers, or their resistance to his efforts to destroy the furriers' union and undermine the welfare of the workers."

Green To Talk. Green himself will be the principal speaker at tonight's meeting which is to be held at 8 p. m., at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street.

According to Coughlin, the meeting will be the beginning of the war by the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy to eliminate the Communists from the local labor movement.

"President Green will speak," asserted Coughlin, "on the latest developments in the Furriers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and what is being planned about dealing with the Communists in those unions."

"The meeting is being called on very short notice. Friday afternoon,

at 3:30 p. m., I received a telegram from President Green instructing me to call the meeting and see to it that all the delegates are present, also that all local union officials and international presidents who have offices in New York are at the meeting. His telegram also suggested that I get in touch with all the hotels and have the international officers who are visiting New York at the present time, at the meeting."

Tonight's meeting is the second move on the part of the Central Trades leaders in cooperation with President Green to exterminate the militant section of the local movement. At the February 17th meeting of the council a letter was read from President Green, demanding the expulsion of the delegates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Furriers' Union, which was done without giving the 23 ousted delegates a chance to state their case. This was followed with a red baiting speech by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. who made a violent tirade against Communism and the left wing, among other things referring to THE DAILY WORKER, as "this smudge sheet in which Foster, Ruthenberg and Gold carry on their fight." The hall at that meeting was crowded with guerrillas and gangsters brot there by the Central Trades Union officials.

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Comrades and Fellow Workers:

After a year's heroic struggle of the Passaic textile workers, the mill barons were forced to submit to a union in the textile industry of Passaic. They are however putting obstacles in the way of maintaining such an organization. Although the strike is almost over, they are taking the workers back very slowly, with the result that thousands of families are without means of existence. Their children are hungry.

There are many families whose sole supporters were sent to jail for long periods because of their activities in the strike. You must come to their rescue. Relief must go on with full speed!

The General Relief Committee, who is maintaining a few food stores in Passaic, appeals to all those who have taken milk coupons to send in their money as soon as possible, no matter how much you have collected. Send the money immediately to the General Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 225, also ask for more coupons to sell.

The office is open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily.
GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

COFFEYVILLE MOB NEARLY LYNCHES NEGRO NOW RELEASED AS INNOCENT

COFFEYVILLE, Kansas, March 20.—This town is under martial law, the chief streets in the Negro section lined with pickets from the state militia, and the troops are searching all Negroes "for arms." Negro citizens have filed a strong protest with E. T. Patterson, Major of Cavalry, Kansas National Guard, against the "tin hat" perpetual molestation of the Negro population.

The military occupation follows a race riot last night, in which a white mob attempted to storm the city hall, with the avowed purpose of lynching William Curtis, a Negro, arrested on charges of two white girls who state

they were assaulted. The girls have since positively stated that the man under arrest is not their assailant, also that two others later arrested are innocent, and all three are released according to a statement issued by Sheriff McGrath.

Had the mob been able to lay hold of them last night they would undoubtedly have been lynched.

When the mob found that the city hall was barred to them, and that sheriff's deputies would repel them with tear gas, they showered it with stones, and broke all the windows. They then attacked and beat several Negroes they found near the scene.

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The Crisis in the United Mine Workers of America

There will be no national strike of the coal miners on the expiration of the Jacksonville contract on April 31.

Instructions to this effect have been sent to all districts outside of the central competitive field and the membership is instructed by the Lewis administration to stay at work while negotiations for a new contract are in progress.

This is another step in the direction taken by the Lewis administration since the last convention—that of abandonment of the strike weapon and co-operation with the coal operators. It means that in spite of the slogan of "no backward step" with which the Indianapolis convention was beguiled, the Lewis machine is prepared to accept a wage cut for the membership rather than call a strike and organize and pull out decisive sections of the non-union fields. Even if no actual wage cut is made there will be instituted a series of changes in working conditions and payment for work that will amount to the same thing.

The negotiations in the central competitive field will drag on until summer is here and the demand for fuel is at its lowest point, the storage of coal will continue and when an agreement is made by Lewis agreeing to big concessions to the operators the union will have lost its most favorable period for a strike.

No preparations for an organization drive in West Virginia and Kentucky have been made and this indicates that Lewis has no serious intentions of waging a real struggle to save the union and extend its influence.

The Lewis policy is one of surrender and this is the way it has been characterized by the "Save the Union" bloc. The drive against the militant elements in the union, the failure to launch organization campaigns, the encouragement given to coal operators to violate the agreement, the continual loss of membership and finally the decision to stake everything on the outcome of the negotiations with operators in the central competitive field who are already running some of their mines on an open shop basis is a confession of bankruptcy on the part of the Lewis machine and an admission of the truth of the statements made for the past three years by us.

The United Mine Workers' Union is in grave danger. It faces a section of the capitalist class which is determined to destroy it and it is officered by individuals whose sole efforts to solve the crisis have been to make war on the rank and file and raise their own salaries.

The UMWA will come thru the present crisis without a disastrous defeat only by organizing the non-union fields, democratizing the union itself, accepting no wage cut or change for the worse in working conditions and bringing the whole strength of the American labor movement to its aid.

When Hasbeens Meet.

Two hasbeens whom history has passed by, telling one another how good they are and were is a pathetic sight providing these persons are not Bainbridge Colby, the gentlemanly vicious secretary of state under Wilson, and Alexander Kerensky, onetime premier of Russia whom the Russian masses have forgotten.

Colby in 1920 wrote a note to the Soviet government which said in part that—

"The government of the United States does express the hope that they (the Russian people) will soon find a way to set up a government representing their free will and purpose. . . ."

Seven years have passed and the government of the United States and all other imperialist governments know by this time that the "free will and purpose" of the Russian masses finds expression in the Soviet government.

Said Kerensky to Colby:

"Your note is an historical document of unsurpassed international value, and its meaning for the Russian people is so great that I consider it a privilege to be able to thank you personally in the name of those who struggle for and believe in the regeneration of Russia under democratic institutions."

Said Colby to Kerensky:

"You will be an enduring figure in history. You are one of the foremost actors in the great drama of Russian freedom and your rational and statesmanlike proposals will receive from history the credit which is its due. Russia's hopes of recovering the countenance and respect of civilized opinion lies in the adoption of the ideas which you represent and I regard your visit to this country as singularly well-timed and fortunate."

The Russian workers and peasants, led by the Russian Communist Party, sure of the friendship and support of the toiling masses of the world, seeing 300,000,000 of their class enlisting in the same struggle they are waging, as in China, ruling and developing a country from which they have driven all invaders, care little for the "civilized" opinion Colby mentions. They are building socialism in their country and aiding the struggle for it throughout the world. Kerensky's cowardice and Colby's notes have not been able to stop the progress of the Russian masses. They are making history with sickle and the hammer as they made it with the bayonet when necessary.

Ten years have passed since Kerensky heard the gun-buffs of the Red Guard rattle on the floor of the Duma chamber. Events since that time have proved that history today is being written by the working class in such bold letters that the Colbys and Kerenskys cannot blot it out.

Vicious but futile they symbolize the position of their class-hangers-on of the imperialists who despise them but try to use them.

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"Newer Defenses of Capitalism in America"— The League for Industrial Democracy

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE League for Industrial Democracy held a conference in June of last year at Camp Tamiment on "Newer Defenses of Capitalism in the United States."

Mina Weisenberg, secretary of the New York chapter, the largest in the league, writing in Current History for March, shows that the League for Industrial Democracy should have included itself in the list of organizations coming under the head of "newer defenses of capitalism in the United States." We assume of course that the lady, as she signs her article with her full title, is voicing the official viewpoint of the organization.

Under the caption of "Labor's Defense Against Employer's Welfare Tactics" Weisenberg attempts to show that worker-employer cooperation is a weapon of the labor movement. No proof is offered to sustain this contention other than the bare fact of its adoption by the trade union leadership and the establishment of this system of relationship in various sections of industry.

WEISENBERG looks upon such brazen examples of surrender to the bosses as the B. and O. plan and calls them good.

Listen to this lyrical description of the worker-employer cooperation paradise:

"Numerous instances of these united efforts in behalf of industry may be found. Joint councils of representatives of unions and of employers' associations have been organized. These joint councils work on the excellent general principles of the undesirability of strikes, the possibility of the conciliation or arbitration of all disputes, cooperation for better craftsmanship, better local union leadership, better working conditions and enlarged production." (Emphasis mine.)

It will strike an impartial observer at once that the employers benefit from this scheme at the rate of about five to one and that euphemistic phrases fail to get rid of the hard truth that worker-employer cooperation, or "union-employer" cooperation is a howling success only in getting more work out of "the boys."

It dangles before the eyes of the workers such will-o-the-wisps as steady employment, "share in any gain or accrued prosperity that results from their cooperation," as Weisenberg puts it, but no one has proved yet nor will anyone be able to prove that it strengthens the trade union movement or the working class as a whole.

A REPORT made by the officers of the railway employees department to the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor shows concretely how the worker-employer cooperation-policy works the workers.

Out of 1,067 cases handled by the "cooperative council" under the B. and O. plan 304 dealt with shortage of material or tools, 204 with repairs or improvement to equipment, 120 with new equipment, 89 with new methods and devices, 27 better shop layout, 10 better tools or material, 30 with poor grade or wrong kind of materials and 207 with better working conditions.

Assuming that the 207 cases listed actually did deal with better working conditions (in this connection we should remember that the advocates of the plan are trying to convince workers that it is of service to them and would naturally be somewhat liberal in establishing the number of these cases) we still have the following proportion:

856 cases for the employers against 207 for the workers.

THE system which produces such grotesque contrasts is described by the secretary of the New York chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy as follows:

"As a final example of union-employer cooperation there is the splendid work of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (note that Weisenberg, inadvertently probably, correctly calls the plan the 'work of the Baltimore

and Ohio Railroad").

"The general plan of united action recognizes that the trade union is the proper agent to organize employee welfare activities and that the union should have constructive as well as protective duties and responsibilities in the operation of the railroad. Cooperation on this basis was agreed to, to improve transportation, to eliminate waste, to increase productivity, to better morale and to try to develop greater regularity of employment." (Emphasis mine.)

Please note again that all except one item of agreement is for the benefit of the B. and O. and that this lone exception is stated in the well-known "pious wish" phraseology.

ACCORDING to the railway department officials' report mentioned above there was an increase of two weeks of employment in the year period. This sterling feat (which is put forward by officialdom as a gain only for the workers, is actually a gain for the company as well since Marx long ago proved that surplus value is created when workers are employed) was accomplished in an interesting manner i. e. by taking work from outside shops and having it done in railway shops at a lower cost.

The victory was secured therefore by taking jobs from one section of the working class and giving them to another. How this increased the total amount of employment we leave the brilliant secretary of the New York chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy to show.

But this article grows long and our space is limited. Let us see to what conclusion Weisenberg comes after the labored apology for the worker-employer cooperation theory. She arrives in the last paragraph of her article at the regrettable conclusion which still mar the relations between capital and labor, Weisenberg says:

"Between the two fronts there is a peaceful valley where the conflicting interests have learned to work together for their mutual good. Small at present, it must grow more extensive as increasing numbers of capitalists realize the force and efficiency behind cooperation and the necessity for the shifting of power so that there will no longer be the fear and hatred between those who dominate and those who are dominated in our industrial life." (Emphasis mine.)

ISN'T it all just too wonderful?

Not the least wonderful part of it is that the League for Industrial Democracy, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society child sired by the war and damned by Norman Thomas, appears in Weisenberg's article as the plumed and prancing champion of the whole Green-Wall-Lewis worker-employer cooperation policy.

It will be quite interesting to see how the spokesmen for the League explain to a wondering working class how support of open reaction is in line with its program. As is well-known the League for Industrial Democracy is against revolutionary changes and for evolutionary processes but it seems to have mistaken degeneration for evolution in this particular instance.

THE Weisenberg article, taken in its entirety, is another link in the chain of evidence proving that the remnants of the pre-war revolutionary movement have been picked up by trade union officialdom and are being used to cast a faint shadow of honesty over policies which are nothing more or less than the expression of that officialdom's complete surrender to American imperialism.

The New York chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy must either repudiate the article in Current History by its secretary or admit that it is supporting without reservation the right wing in the labor movement which is fighting the militant membership and capitulating to the bosses.

"Newer Defenses of Capitalism in the United States" now includes the League for Industrial Democracy.

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)
are in the grip of their corrupt capitalist leaders.

A British naval officer was recently arraigned in a London court charged with illegal possession of naval secrets relating to two British submarines, one of them the largest on the seas. This is indicative of the nervousness from which the governments of the world are suffering. Another news dispatch informs us that France and England are engaged in a race for tank supremacy. Those who want peace may find it in a nice quiet morgue.

WHEN Arthur Ponsonby, Labor Party member moved in the house of commons to abolish the British air force on ethical grounds he was viciously attacked by James Sexton, Labor Party member and head of the National Union of Dock Laborers. Ponsonby charged that after straining every nerve for four years to beat Germany England has been busy ever since trying to restore to capitalism's side of the barricades.

that it was lunacy for Britain to disarm as long as other countries did not do so and blamed peace propaganda on the Soviet Union. Which proves that there is no more dangerous enemy of the working class than the renegade who has sold out his heritage for the capitalist mess of pottage. Sexton is of proletarian origin. Ponsonby is not.

OF course this is an exception that does not prove the rule. While a few of the bourgeoisie will come over to the side of the working class through conviction, the emancipation of the workers must be their own task. After all, only the workers have a material interest in waging the class war. To them it means more bread, more clothing, more shelter and more of the good things of life. To those who come from the other side to help them, it means more psychological satisfaction. For every renegade like Sexton who goes over to the enemy one hundred thousand workers will go to the front against capitalism and for every Ponsonby, one thousand of his class will fight on capitalism's side of the barricades.

Workers Respond to The Ruthenberg Enrollment Call

(Continued from Page One)
speakers and cover all expenses entailed.

The Italian, Russian and Ukrainian Fraction Bureaus are similarly at work on plans to mobilize this district's full forces in the recruiting drive. All trade union fractions in the district are being mobilized to bring into the party sympathetic workers from the unions.

New York Makes Thoro Preparations. Perhaps the most thoro preparations for an intensive successful Ruthenberg Recruiting Drive has been made in New York. The Ruthenberg Enrollment was the first order of business in the Section Conference that began a few days ago. The Agitprop Department of the district has issued various bulletins dealing with the contributions of and achievements of Comrade Ruthenberg for the development of a victorious working class in the United States. A special bulletin for Ruthenberg Memorial speakers and the Ruthenberg Membership Drive has been prepared by the New York District.

At the New York Ruthenberg Memorial Meetings, the non-party workers responded in a most impressive way to the call of the Communist organizers for building the party. A large number of applicants were taken in for examination as to their qualifications to become members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Entire Party Responded. Similar steps, above outlined are being taken by other districts in the different sections of the country. The National Office is filling orders for Ruthenberg Memorial buttons from sections of the country where the Workers (Communist) Party previously did not even have the slightest connections or contacts.

The entire party is responding to the slogan: "Every member get a member!" "Ruthenberg did building the workers' cause—Communism; Build the Workers (Communist) Party in America!"

If any working man or woman desires information as to the Workers Party or its activities, this can be secured by applying to the National Office of the party at 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Recognize Fight Made By Ruthenberg For Chinese Liberation. The following letter was received from Kuo Min Tang of Boston: "The Boston Branch of the Kuomintang extended their sympathy to members of the Workers Party in the loss of General Secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg. Always an aggressive fighter and a staunch friend of the Chinese Liberation movement."

Charles Y. Lee, Secretary.

Clark Pays Tribute to Ruthenberg. DENVER, Colo.—A Ruthenberg memorial meeting was held here under the auspices of the Workers Party at Waiters' Hall. A group of Russians sang the Russian funeral song. Minnie Tuchmann, a Young Pioneer, read a paper in regard to the death and work of Ruthenberg.

Comrade William Dietrich, secretary, acted as chairman and gave a short historical sketch of Ruthenberg's work in the Socialist and Communist Party of the U. S.

Stanley Clark, veteran of the Socialist and Communist movement and a personal friend of Ruthenberg, paid his tribute of respect by telling of incidents in which Ruthenberg showed himself to be entitled to the leadership of the Communist movement in the United States.

He said: "Let us not mourn the death of Ruthenberg; but, let it be an inspiration for us to make ourselves active in the work that Comrade Ruthenberg had to lay down and do as he advised just before passing on and that is to 'Fight On!'"

At the conclusion of the meeting the audience sang "The International."

Workmen's Circle of Buffalo to Help Carry On Ruthenberg's Work

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At a regular meeting of Branch 192, Workmen's Circle, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, death has taken from the midst of the working class movement, not only here in the United States, but also all over the world, in the person of Charles Emil Ruthenberg.

WHEREAS, Comrade Ruthenberg was the head and the heart of the Workers (Communist) Party, who has worked all his life with the utmost devotion and sacrifice for the good of the whole working class movement all over the world.

RESOLVED, That we express our grief and resolve to continue the good work for which Comrade Ruthenberg has sacrificed his life in the capitalist prisons, and with bowed heads we rise from our seats in honor of the great leader, always remembering that he did not sacrifice in vain. That the principles will be realized in the not very distant future.

(Signed) L. Stojkin, Secretary.

Freiheit Branch, W. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.—"The Freiheit Branch, W. C. No. 332 expresses grief and sorrow over the loss of Comrade Charles Ruthenberg."—M. J. Shaffer, secretary.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

DRAMA

"DREAM PLAY" HOKUM

Acting of Joseph Bulov Redeeming Feature of Yiddish Art Theatre Production.

Reviewed by A. B. MAGIL.

The dream play is an ancient, well-worn device. Its long frock coat is shiny and rather frayed at the elbows. I suggest it's about time the dream play be thrown into the ash can. Under its fragile, delicately palpitating wings an author can shelter his most precious hokum. If a playwright wants to be shamelessly maudlin, all he has to do is say, "Once upon a time," and the audience immediately surrenders up its brains. I am moved to these dark thoughts by contemplation of a piece entitled "Yoshke Musikant" and tearfully subtitled "The Singer of Sorrow," which the Yiddish Art Theatre is producing.

Ossyp Dymow, the author, has something of a reputation in Yiddish literature, based on a number of plays and short stories. "Yoshke Musikant" was written in 1912 and performed many times throughout Europe. Its first American production was by a cast which included Jacob Ben-Ami and Rudolph Schildkraut. Schildkraut revived it last year under the direction of the author. The present production, which is in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dymow's literary activity, was directed by Joseph Bulov, who also plays the leading role.

"Yoshke Musikant," has for its underlying theme an old Yiddish folk song and concerns a shy little village musician who loves a stalwart, handsome servant girl. She is indifferent to his affection, being involved in a liaison with the son of her mistress, who trifles with her and then forsakes her. Yoshke, being the village letter-writer as well, is impressed into service to write to her faithless lover and beg him to return. Yoshke's varying fortunes, the pathos of his love, his guilelessness and ultimate disaster form the substance of the play. In him is meant to be embodied something of the poetry and the frail, imperishable wistfulness of humankind.

But it is all emasculated and sentimentalized. The writing is shipshod and the author never seems to be certain of what he wants to say. At critical moments the play, like Stephen Leacock's young man, simply rides off madly in all directions.

Joseph Bulov, who creates the title role, is the only one of the actors who seems to understand something of the theme's inner harmony that the author dimly and fumblingly tried to convey. His acting is delicate and achieves a shy, forlorn beauty that is as intangible as it is profound.

In his direction too Bulov seems to know just what effects should be striven for. But he is handicapped by the fact that nearly all Jewish actors become lumbering tyros of the pie-throwing school when they are called upon to do anything in the spirit of fantasy. The Yiddish stage in the past has concerned itself too rigidly with naturalistic drama and naturalistic technique (frequently in debased, melodramatic form) that its actors have grown up in an inflexible tradition which would require many years of schooling to uproot. Put a Yiddish actor in realistic three or four-act drama and he is incomparably versatile. But in fantasy he is a burlesque comedian. Bulov did about all he could with the materials that he had. And in his own role he did much more.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

Lajos Egri's play "Heckuba-Hekuba," which the Provincetown Playhouse is producing in association with Horace Liverwright has undergone a change of title. It will be known hereafter as "Rapid Transit."

Eleanor Painter in "The Nightingale."

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MCGRATH LOSES FIRST FIGHT FOR BOSS PLUMBERS

Has Eye Knocked Out; Admits Aided Boss

The left eye of Michael McGrath, president of the Queens County Plumbers' Union, was knocked out at Bellevue Hospital yesterday because of injuries received earlier in the day in a fight at the union meeting at 252 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

McGrath, it is said, picked a fight with Bernard Scannapieco after denying a decision of a majority of the members on the question of continuing the existence of a "legislative committee" whose duties were to see that the regulations of the Sanitary Code were lived up to.

Bosses Hated Committee. This committee had uncovered numerous cases where these regulations were ignored, and consequently aroused the bitter antagonism of the plumber bosses. Various attempts were made to "kill" this committee, including pleas for court injunctions which were dismissed.

At this meeting a communication was read from the Master Plumbers Association, demanding that this committee be abolished. President McGrath after the reading of the letter insisted that the desires of the bosses be complied with, "for the good of the union."

Vote to Keep Committee. A vote on the motion to discharge the committee resulted in about 50 in favor and approximately 300 members who wanted the committee continued. Notwithstanding the vote, McGrath declared the committee abolished.

At this point Scannapieco asked the president whether he was interested "in the union or the bosses." To which McGrath replied, "the bosses, now." The fight then resulted.

Bitterness between the progressive members of the union and the officials came to a head recently with the exposure of 18 non-union men found working on a job for Harry Human, Brooklyn contractor. McGrath had defended this situation, after first denying that the men were not members of the union.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, March 20.—Nevada's "easy divorce" law became easier today when Governor Frederick Balzar signed a measure passed in the dying hours of the state legislature cutting the period of residence required for divorce from six months to three.

BARGEMEN, BULLDOZED BY CULLEN, LIVE UNDER HORRIBLE CONDITIONS

The blustering attempt of Jim Cullen, Tammany heeler, to stop a strike among barge workers of the Cullen Fuel Co., by threatening them with deportation, has focused attention on the unsanitary conditions under which they live.

All Live On Boats. The bargemen and their entire families live on the boats, very seldom touching shore. The children have little opportunity to attend school or to enjoy any of the usual pleasures of childhood.

Whole families use commodes in such bad condition that they menace the health.

Police Would Deport. When, three weeks ago, these workers decided to ask for a raise in their miserably low wages—they wanted

Italy Ready to Declare War on Jugo Slavia

(Continued from Page One) night, it is understood, made the following charges against Jugo-Slavia:

1. The Jugo-Slavs are calling up reserve officers for special training.
2. Special sidings for debarkation of troops are being built along the railways on the Serbian side of the Albanian frontier.
3. Single-tracked railways from the interior to the frontier are being double-tracked by the Jugo-Slavs.
4. Special roads to facilitate military movements are being built in Jugo-Slavia.
5. Surplus credits of the different departments of the Jugo-Slavian government are being transferred to the war department for military expenditures.

In memorandum also cites the specific concentrations of troops in certain areas.

France Protests. PARIS, March 20.—France today instructed her ambassador at Rome to protest to Mussolini against the accusations of the fascist press against France in connection with the renewed tension between Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

While the French office warns the public against exaggeration of the alarmist rumors of war as a result of the Italian note to London, Paris and Berlin regarding the revolutionary preparations along the Jugo-Slavian frontier, the French newspapers are particularly unanimous that the situation is so delicate, that the pressure and tact of the great powers are needed to avoid an open break in the Balkans.

The majority of the newspapers press the accusation of the Italian press that France is inspiring Jugo-Slavia against Italy.

Radical newspapers charge England with supporting Italian aggressive policy in the Balkans.

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Can You Write a 300-Word Review of "Pygmalion?"

How many times after seeing one of Broadway's products have you felt that you could write a printable criticism of it? That you have observed minutely the construction of the play and its bearing on society, objectively and subjectively? The DAILY WORKER offers you this very opportunity of expressing your opinions from a proletarian angle of Bernard Shaw's popular comedy-satire, "Pygmalion," played this week at the Guild Theatre for its benefit.

Tell us what you think of Shaw as a playwright, as a mirror of society, and as a humorist. Criticisms should not exceed 600 words, be written legibly, or typewritten if possible, and mailed to The DAILY WORKER not later than April 2. For the two best reviews a newly published highly interesting book by Huntley Carter entitled "The New Theatre and Cinema of Soviet Russia" will be given as prizes. This volume contains 68 half-tone illustrations and 17 woodcuts by celebrated artists, consuming 300 pages of print between covers.

All those interested in the competition will be able to see Mr. Shaw's brain child any evening of this week or Saturday matinee at the Guild Theatre on 52 street west of Broadway. Tickets must be purchased at least three days in advance at the office of The DAILY WORKER located at 108 East 14th St. in order that the paper might benefit from the sale. Tickets obtained elsewhere will not help it.

The more interesting of the letters will be published periodically. Contestants must abide by the decision of the judges, Harbor Allen and Leon Blumenfeld, and their choice shall be final. Manuscripts should be addressed to DAILY WORKER Contest Editor, 33 First street.

All readers are urged to participate.

COURT EDICT ON KITCHENETTES IS REALTOR'S MOVE

New Builders Want No Cooking in Old Houses

ALBANY, March 20.—The recent court decision forbidding cooking in the kitchenettes of wealthy apartment hotels may result in a general revision of the Tenement House Law. Senator Benjamin Antin of the Bronx on Saturday introduced a bill to create a temporary commission to investigate the working of the law and present recommendations to the next session of the legislature.

Realtors Battle. During the past week several bills were introduced in the legislature to exempt modern fireproof apartments from the section of the Tenement House Law on which the court decisions were based, but little progress was made because real estate interests are not all united wholeheartedly behind them. The rub comes in because some of the realtors have already spent much money in constructing buildings complying with the recent interpretations of the law. Thus a return to the more liberal law would be considered "discrimination" against these landlords.

\$25,000 To Spend. Under Antin's bill four republicans and three democrats would be chosen, with \$25,000 to expend on a general investigation not only of the larger apartments, but all the problems raised by the changing methods of construction and the conversion of private dwelling houses into tenement houses.

'Lenin' and 'Michael Strogoff' In Church of All Nations Saturday, March 26

"Michael Strogoff" and "Lenin" will be the two program pictures at the Church of All Nations, Second avenue and First street, next Saturday, March 26. The original picture was written by Jules Verne, the noted French author. Jacob P. Adler, known to every Jew, portrays the title role, while "Lenin" concerns the career of Vladimir Lenin during the turbulent days of the Russian revolution.

A popular Russian balalaika orchestra of five players and a 2-reel comedy will be two other features on the bill. The showings will be continuous, commencing at 1:30 and ending at 11 p. m. Admission is 30 cents for the afternoon and 40 cents for the evening.

Tickets can be purchased in advance at the following places:

Church of All Nations box-office, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and the International Music Store, 218 East 6th St.

Y. W. L. Spring Dance Saturday. A spring dance and entertainment will be given by the Bronx section of the Young Workers' League Saturday evening, March 26th. Admission is fifty cents.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

HUNTERS AMEND BAUMES LAW'S "PISTOL BILL"

Judges Lobby to Retain Probationary Vower

ALBANY, March 20.—Relatively unimportant amendments were being made by the Baumes Crime Commission to the 41 measures now before the legislature as a result of objections raised by various interests throughout the state.

While the bill intended to "tighten the presumption of innocence on the part of a defendant," and other measures calculated to make the dispensation of justice even more rare than it is at the present time, much blood was being spilled by Rod and Gun Clubs, and other sport societies, in an effort to fight one of the amendments which would interfere with their recreations.

Gun Clubs Lobby. This is the "pistol bill" which caused so much commotion. The original bill would make it difficult for members of these organizations to purchase firearms.

Another "concession" was made to New York City judges who objected to the amendment to the Baumes Law which provided for the appointment of a city probation officer by the mayor. The bill in its compromised form continues control of probation officers by the judges.

Housing Causes Crime. Enthusiasts for the brutal Baumes Law got a severe jolt Saturday when the report covering a year's study of the causes of crime was made public by the New York State Crime Commission.

The investigations are being made on the basis of "crime areas," and the scene of operations of the committee was laid in what is known as the Red Hook section of Brooklyn, where it found that wretched housing, poor home life, lurid motion pictures, and lack of supervised recreation had given one out of every 20 boys living in the section a criminal record before he reached the age of 16.

A study of the lower East Side in Manhattan is now being made by the committee, which includes social workers, lawyers and teachers.

Fortified Bank. "Crime-wave" hysteria is resulting in ingenious inventions. Yesterday, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, police officials of the town and all the presidents of all the banks relaxed in comfort and serenity after a new device was found to be effective against hold-ups.

An armored turret in the Elizabethport Bank, from which a guard with a rifle can cover every corner of the bank, proved its bullet-proof qualities when six men, representing bandits, fired 50 or more bullets at it from military rifles and other fire-arms.

The test was made after banking hours in order to let the tellers and bookkeepers view the spectacle.

TAMMANY SPLITS MILLION IN CITY PAY ROLL RAISES

At least 300 Tammany lieutenants of varying grades and distinction will be made happier just as soon as the board of estimate officially approves fat increases in their salaries just recommended by the Tammany director of the budget.

About 20 of the Tammany braves will be awarded pay increases as high as \$2,500 a year. Among the fortunate ones in this group is a brother-in-law of Governor Al. Smith, Christopher J. Dunn, first deputy commissioner of public welfare. Dunn is now getting \$6,500, and when the fatter pay envelopes come through, he will be getting \$7,000 for the services he renders the city and his party.

How To Divide? All of these increases, totaling \$1,000,000, were scheduled for approval last week, but were held up for some reason by Joseph V. McKee, president of the board of aldermen. There is apparently some dispute as to whether most of the money should go to the petty routiners of Tammany Hall or to the high-salaried district leaders and their henchmen who ride to and from their office in the city's luxurious high-powered limousines.

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FIVE MORE RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL MEETINGS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Five Ruthenberg memorial meetings were held during the week end. Thousands of workers gathered in Brooklyn, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Jamestown, N. Y. in Warren, Ohio, and Ithaca, N. Y. Tonight a meeting will be held in Washington, D. C. at the Typographical Temple.

The Brooklyn, N. Y. meeting, held at the Royal Palace was addressed

by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER and L. Pauselka. Ray Ragonin presided. The Lithuanian Chorus sang. The Ruthenberg membership drive was started at the gathering which is the beginning of a move to enroll scores of new members in the Workers' (Communist) Party in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn.

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The Manager's Corner

SNAP JUDGMENTS.

Two scientists recently mistook an elephant's knee bone for the skull of a primitive human being and made the sensational announcement that they had found a second and perfect skull of the Java man, according to Dr. A. Hrdlicka of the National Museum at Washington. Such exaggerations are mild in comparison with the usual run of so-called "news" in the capitalist press. One excellent example lies before me. "Mexican Spirit of Revolt Groves; Millions Alienated by Clerical and Red Laws," proclaims the New York Times in heavy black letters across its front page. This is characteristic of capitalist news reports whether it be a strike, or a story from Nicaragua, China or Soviet Russia.

When the policy of sensationalism is used merely to arouse curiosity it may not be so harmful socially. But when this policy is used to wilfully misrepresent facts, and distort the truth in a situation involving the lives of thousands and sometimes millions of workers, then it becomes a menace of the most insidious character.

It is for the purpose of building up and expanding The DAILY WORKER which is fighting against insidious propaganda of this sort, that the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund has been established. Comrade Ruthenberg was a foremost consistent fighter against the dangerous propaganda spread by the capitalist class. During the World War he was imprisoned for his part in fighting this poison. Why not enlist in the struggle which Comrade Ruthenberg so nobly led, to establish our paper on a broader and firmer basis, by enrolling and contributing toward the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund.—BERT MILLER.

BANK ASKS COURT FOR ORDER TO END AFFAIRS OF BLOODY "BESCO"

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 20.—"Besco," the British Empire Steel Corporation, which with the aid of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, brutally broke a strike of its coal and steel miners a short time ago, is going thru a stock jobbing transformation.

Moves To Liquidate. In a motion before Justice Chisholm in the supreme court the National Trust Company of Toronto, in its capacity as receiver and manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, asks for the winding up of the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Dominion Steel Corporation, largest constituent of the British Empire Steel Corporation and hold-

ing company of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

The British Empire Steel Corporation involves practically all coal mining and steel making plants in Nova Scotia, located in Cape Breton mainly and the eastern mainland of Nova Scotia.

Squeezing Little Fellows. Rumors of high finance, of mismanagement by some of the managers most responsible for bringing in the troops at the time of the strike, and of a "United States style" raid on the smaller stockholders, to crush them to the wall and take over their property, are not absent from the deal.

TAMMANY EDICT RAISES BAN ON CLUB GAMBLING

Ward Leaders to Rake In Coin Undisturbed

Gambling in republican and democratic clubhouses will continue undisturbed. This is the gist of the patched-up peace between democratic district leaders and Police Commissioner McLaughlin, following raids on three democratic clubhouses in Brooklyn last week.

Tammany politicians were flustered by the last week's gambling raids which temporarily halted the lucrative business which ward leaders have been carrying on. Alderman McGuinness, who was arrested in the raids and who viruously denied his guilt in the aldermanic chamber, did a \$600,000 business last year, according to evidence found in his safe.

Fears Tammany Rift Scoring Police Commissioner McLaughlin for interfering with what they regard as their legitimate business, district politicians declare that "McLaughlin will regret his action."

Commissioner McLaughlin apologetically explained yesterday that district inspectors were responsible for the raids.

Fearing a rift in the Tammany Hall democratic leaders headed, it is believed, by Mayor Walker, have patched up a hasty peace between the warring factions. Ward bosses have, with unconscious humor, denied, in the first place that there is any gambling in political clubhouses, and promised, in the second place, to eliminate gambling from political clubhouses; while Police Commissioner McLaughlin has promised to refrain from gambling raids.

Large-Scale Gambling. It is an open secret that large-scale gambling is carried on in political clubs throughout the five boroughs. Many of them have even acquired elaborate wires for race reports. The understanding between Commissioner McLaughlin and Tammany politicians will permit them to gamble in peace.

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Housewives' Ball Is Slated for March 26.

A grand concert and ball will be given by the United Council of Working Class Housewives at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, Saturday evening, March 26th.

Ukrainian folk song sung by the Ukrainian chorus in full costume will be one of the interesting features of the affair. Tickets for the affair are fifty cents; the proceeds will help the U. C. W. H. in its struggle to better the conditions of working class women.

Unit 3B-1F expresses its deep sorrow upon the death of

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg.

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New York Daily Beating the Tom Toms for Coolidge Can't Drown Farmers' Woes

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TWO publications arrive with conflicting viewpoints of the problems on the land. The New York Herald-Tribune is self-satisfied with conditions as they are and works energetically for the re-election of Cal Coolidge as "the best president big business ever had." But the Progressive Farmer, "Printed in the Interest of the Greatest Farm Organization of All Times, the Progressive Farmers of America," breathes the discontent of the farming masses and gives the lie to the smug organ of the moneyed interests in the eastern metropolises.

The Herald-Tribune is one of the nation's powerful capitalist dailies, and it has a thousand allies, some greater and some smaller than itself. The Progressive Farmer is small, only four pages of six short columns each. It is published in far off Glendale, Arizona. But it is born to fight and speaks for an organization that has grown out of the farmers' struggle and it will continue to win influence. The United States government itself tells why the victory rests ultimately on its side, in literature just issued by its department of agriculture.

After writing five different articles about farming conditions in the middle west, Edwin S. McIntosh, the staff correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune wanders into Fort Dodge, Iowa, and turns loose his sixth barrage of printers' ink.

The eastern journalist, following out instructions from his editor, found that capital, both local and foreign, is investing in Iowa. He says, "Take public utilities for example."

"The Central Iowa Power and Light Company, I am informed, has spent \$2,000,000 in improvements in the last 18 months."

"The Iowa Power and Light Company, thru the Des Moines Electric Company, has spent \$8,000,000 on improvements in Des Moines in the last 18 months."

"The Sioux City Gas and Electric Company has spent \$4,000,000 in improvements recently."

The writer's conclusion is that, "Business men here argue that such figures as these indicate capital has confidence in Iowa."

But the interests of the mortgaged and tenant farmers and of the farm workers clash with the interests of capital. If big business is happy over the conditions in Iowa, that means an unhappy condition for labor. Capital invades districts where it is possible to take high profits, where the plundering is good and the haul rich. Capital does not go where the return is small, if it can possibly help it. The investment therefore of more capital in Iowa indicates that profiteering on a good scale is rampant. This means that somebody is being robbed. The victims are to be found both on the land and in the industries of the cities.

The boast is made that Iowa leads the state of the union in agricultural products with an annual total of \$1,500,000,000.

But this great wealth is being produced by an increasing number of landless farmers, the percentage in 1920 being 41.7 percent, and in 1925, 44.7 percent, an increase of three percent for the five-year period. This condition, of growing tenantry, is peculiar to the Mississippi Valley. The following table prepared by the United States government shows the percentage of farms operated by tenants in 1920 and 1925 in 15 states in which tenantry has been rapidly increasing:

Percentage of farms operated by tenants	1925	1920
Arkansas	56.7%	51.3%
Colorado	30.9	23.0
Idaho	24.4	15.9
Iowa	44.7	41.7
Kansas	42.2	40.4
Louisiana	60.1	57.1
Missouri	32.6	28.8
Minnesota	27.1	24.7
Montana	21.9	11.3
Nebraska	46.4	42.9
North Dakota	34.4	25.8
Oklahoma	58.6	51.0
South Dakota	41.5	34.9
Texas	60.4	53.3
Wyoming	17.9	12.5

Thus the black plague of peasantry lays waste the hopes of toiling farmers throughout the richest section of the land. Thruout vast areas of Montana, the Dakotas, Arkansas and Texas the five-year increase, 1920-25, in the proportion of tenant farmers to owner farmers is more than 10 per cent. In other great areas the increase has been more than ten per cent.

Leland Olds, of the Federated Press, in reviewing the government's statistics, points out that "The increase in tenant farming is very large in some of these states, particularly those where, prior to 1920 there was relatively little tenant farming. In Montana the proportion of tenants to all farmers increased 94 per cent between 1920 and 1925, in Idaho the increase was 53.5 per cent, in Colorado 34.3 per cent, in North Dakota 34.2 per cent and in South Dakota 30 per cent. In all these states (enumerated above) except Kansas, Louisiana and Minnesota, the increase was over 10 per cent."

Even so, the figures are bolstered up, on the side of the profit system by the fact that large numbers of wage workers have been forced into the suburbs of the great cities to become small farmers, to work during their spare time and thus supplement their meager earnings in industry. In the mine areas, especially, an increasing number of coal miners are being forced to take up farming as a side line in the struggle for existence.

The New York Herald-Tribune writer contradicts himself when, in the closing sentence of his article, he confesses:

"There is considerable third party talk among politicians, but no popular response has appeared."

The New York journalist, of course, came west too late to attend the gathering at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in December, that organized the Progressive Farmers of America in response to the popular demand of large numbers of discontented farmers. This gathering resolved:

"That this convention of the Progressive Farmers of America go on record recommending the building of a Farmer-Labor Party, state and national, which stands for independent political action of the farmers and workers, who now have to fight the oppressors not only outside but also inside their own ranks."

"That we urge the continued co-operation of farmers and workers of Minnesota politically."

It may be taken for granted that the harder the capitalist daily organs of the East yell for Coolidge, the more they feel the growing strength of the drive for labor for independent political action. On that basis the screams of the New York Herald-Tribune should be sweet music indeed to the victims of greed in the Mississippi Valley. The third party must be the Labor Party.

The Role of Women in the British Miners' Strike

By CATHERINE B. H. CANT.

THE most important event, for the whole labor movement, of the year that has passed since last women's day has been the seven months' lockout of the British miners. But when we are marshalling the lessons of the past year to teach us what must be our tasks in the future we should consider how women have entered not only into the recent strike, but into the coal industry everywhere.

In its early days the industry employed thousands of women underground. In some pits it was necessary for them to work almost naked—crawling in 24-inch passages, drawing the heavy trucks of coal by a chain fastened to a belt round their waists.

Work Underground in Bengal. These conditions have been abolished by the struggles of the workers from British pits. Nowadays, the only women actually employed in the industry are the 10,000 or so "pit head girls" who sort and "trim" the coal. Women must never forget, and international women's day is the day for remembering, that the efforts of the organized workers have abolished such work in the mines of Great Britain, women and little children are still slaving under, even work for the same capitalists, in the pits of India and China. For instance, of over 250,000 miners of Bengal who tried to organize a strike in aid of the British miners, over 60,000 were women working underground in the pits.

The mine owners make them work sometimes 30 hours at a stretch to save the cost of bringing them up and sending them down the shaft. These women out of their wages of something like 16 cents per day contributed more than \$3,750 to the relief of the miners in the strike.

In 1921 a long strike resulted in the bringing down of the standard of the miners to a bare subsistence level. Since then the conditions under which the miners and their wives have had to live have been a disgrace to civilization. Their average wage in the best districts was \$12.15 per week—in the worst which was the largest, \$7.27. Out of this the wife had to do everything—feed, clothe, and house her family. The houses which generally belong to the colliery company were left unrepaired, often nearly ruinous. In most cases they were overcrowded and very often condemned as unfit for human habitation but still inhabited because of the lack of others. The rent was usually \$2.43 to \$3.65 per week.

Infant Mortality High. In such conditions, living on such food as can be bought for such wages, after all deductions for rent, coal, hospital, etc., are made, it is no wonder that the infant mortality and the mortality of women in childbirth was higher by far in the coal fields than in any other area—that the rate of deaths from tuberculosis in these areas was so great. Such were the conditions in the coal fields before the strike of 1926. When it came, the women of the mining areas threw themselves into it with the energy of despair. They were threatened with the loss of from 20% to 33% of those starvation wages on which they were already existing and they simply could not face this prospect.

The role which they played in the conduct of the strike could hardly be overestimated in importance. Last women's day was remarkable for the holding in the centre of the Midland coal field at Mansfield of a big delegate meeting—one of the most important recent developments of Communist work among women.

Three hundred women delegates from various organizations attended and after the position was discussed were given the task of preparing for the strike. When the strike actually

began in this and in all the other areas, led by the women of the labor party and the Communist Party, women took charge of certain defined and important tasks.

The raising of money for the chief activity in the non-mining areas, was not of such importance in the coal fields. The feeding of the striking men and the children in kitchens and centres—while for the most part were supported by the money sent by the Russian workers—was one of the chief women's activities.

Holding the men together by means of concerts and amusements was another. The most important activities, however, were the demonstrations and propaganda connected with all questions of relief.

In this matter the women of the Communist Party worked without ceasing to get all that was possible out of the authorities as relief. Cases were known in Fife and Nottinghamshire where women with tiny children walked as much as 20 miles over the hills to protest against the pitiful sums given out as relief. Such demonstrations were general in all districts. The organization of mass pickets where these were necessary was another important task of women. For this many women were arrested including about 10 Communist of whom one, Mrs. Cartwright, was forced to go to prison with her baby of a few months old in her arms.

Meetings For Women Held.

Meetings for women—for wives of strikers, were held regularly throughout the coal areas. In some cases these regular meetings held to explain the situation of the strike and to see that all the difficulties concerning relief, feeding, etc., were cleared up as far as possible, have crystallized into permanent forms, of Guilds of the miners' wives, to bring them into closer contact with the affairs of the trade union. All these activities grew out of and were sustained by the indomitable spirit of the great mass of the miners' wives. It was admitted by capitalist newspapers that without this spirit and determination which animated the women that the solidarity of the men would have been broken long before it was finally defeated.

The miners' wives of Great Britain in spite of their heroic fight are now suffering more intensely than ever before. The lessened wages of their men in many cases do not furnish enough for food alone. Their men in working the extra hour have to have food and bath prepared for them at hours which mean a 16 or 17 hour day for a woman who has one or more miners in her home and has also children at school. Unemployment is prevalent in every coal area. Yet the women are not showing that discouragement which has followed most strikes. They have not fallen into despair—and at this Women's Day the Communist Party which at the 8th of March, 1926, numbered barely 600 women is now 3,000 strong in female members—almost 80 per cent of whom are miners' wives.

Must Develop Solidarity.

Though the strike is over, the women of every country in the world should remember the wives of the British miners with messages of solidarity and encouragement in the hour of defeat. They have come through this great struggle with almost incredible courage and spirit. They have been defeated but only for a time—and they will fight again. The women of all lands must write not only to send messages of solidarity but whenever occasion offers to act in solidarity with their suffering sisters everywhere—not only in Britain, but in the mines of India, in the textile factories of China, in every land where the workers are ground down under capitalist imperialist oppression.

N. Y. TIMES—ORGAN OF BIG BUSINESS

Editor: Daily Worker:—May we ask you to settle a friendly controversy about the merits of the New York Times?

What is your opinion of the New York Times as a source of information for the general public? What also—is its capitalist and imperialist trend if any?—Matthew R. Rothberger, Los Angeles.

The New York Times is the best capitalist newspaper in the country. It carries good varied news, which it presents from a capitalist point of view. Its bias, the often veiled in sober and dispassionate-looking phrases, is implicit in every line.

Anti-Russian Slanders.

There are innumerable illustrations of the Times's capitalist-imperialist bias. News from Russia, until the last two or three years ago when business men became interested in Russian trade and concessions, came as a rule from Riga, and expressed the most vile and ridiculous slanders against the Soviet Republic.

Chinese Sympathizer Fired.

A more timely illustration, perhaps, is the appointment of Frederick Moore, a rabid anti-Nationalist as China correspondent. T. F. Millard, who formerly held the job, and who was fairly sympathetic to a united bourgeois China was dropped for some mysterious reason as soon as the Nationalist movement assumed impressive proportions.

In the fight between the militant

workers and the labor fakers in the New York needle trades, the New York Times has consistently received its information from the reactionary labor fakers who are out to wreck the cloakmakers' and furriers' unions.

News Biased.

These illustrations could be multiplied ad infinitum. The New York Times relentlessly injects its bias into every piece of news which goes into the paper—sometimes consciously, more often unconsciously. It does so because it is the organ of big business and intentionally or unintentionally expresses the big business point of view.

Check Up With Labor Paper.

It is valuable, however, because of its wide-spread sources and its facilities for news-gathering. The reader who wants to know what's going on in the world should be careful to check up Times statements with the reports that appear in a working-class paper like the DAILY WORKER.—H. F.)

Robt. Weiner Must Die.

For his part in the Tombs escape plot last fall, in which a fatal battle was staged in the jail and between convicts and guards, Robert Weiner, 25, must die in the electric chair.

After deliberating six hours a jury in Judge Mancuso's part of General Sessions yesterday found Weiner guilty of murder in the first degree. He will be sentenced next Thursday.

MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE

By NAT KAPLAN.
Wall Street's Confession of Faith.

IT was to be expected that Bruce Barton's discovery of Jesus as the prophet of profit would be followed by an extensive advertising campaign to sell the idea. And, as ever, the Wall Street wolves who adopt the garb of the gentle lamb of God have had no difficulty in gathering within their fold a group of ecclesiastic press agents—as many as amassulated Augustan priests, as honest as Judas and as Christ-like as Mary Magdalene's pimp.

Thru the church advertising department of the International Advertising Association comes an expression of the substance of religious faith held in common by 100 reverend gentlemen, representing all of the 57 or more garden varieties of Christian doctrine so notably traversed thruout the world—in an expression that will please their masters because of the bland assurance with which it attempts to salve human suffering and questioning. An excerpt follows:

"Religion breaks down the wall or partition between class and peoples and fosters good will, because it lifts one hand to God and reaches the other across to man. It makes the spirit of human brotherhood man's dominant social passion. It gives men a true standard of values. It shows that 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.'"

Metropolitan Note.

Significant is the nickname given the N. Y. Police Industrial Squad by one of the rank and file—"Picket-sluggers."

Religious Humility.

Take a glance at the controversy between the very Reverend Monsignor Father Belford, of Brooklyn, and the gentleman from Alabama, Senator Hefflin, duly recorded by the Brooklyn Tablet.

Said Hefflin, from the Senate floor: "I could squeeze his brains out between my thumb and forefinger." Part of the reverend father's answer included this: "Why, we have bigger hogs right here on Long Island."

Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here!

Even Josephine Josephus Daniels, ex-secretary of the navy, has joined the foes of imperialism—with limitations. In his Raleigh News and Observer, Daniels says: "The purchase of an oil well in Mexico does not carry the right to a warship from Uncle Sam to control the government of that country. . . . They (the imperialists) are determined that American investors in Latin-American countries shall dictate the policies of the United States with reference to those governments. They put their dollars above the lives of young Americans."

And the Detroit News asks and answers a pertinent question:

"Why complain if the canal our marines are guarding in Nicaragua is not yet built? The blue-prints must be protected."

While the San Diego Union joins our merry party with this sage observation:

"Secretary Kellogg asks the colleges to do all they can to promote Latin-American friendship for America. But so few of the colleges are equipped with marines."

A Bourgeois Art.

The "movies"—what is their lure? A sign on Ocean avenue (near H), Brooklyn, announces as its bill:

Shameful Behavior.

An Hour Of Love.

The First Night.

Page Will Hays!

Labor Hath Its Rewards.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has joined the ranks of the working class. He is now employed as a feature writer by the Hearst papers. The doubts we had concerning the authenticity of his authorship were dispelled when we recently invested in a Daily Mirror. Not even a tabloid reporter could do worse. The hard-working author receives \$700 a week for his column called "Now," vaguely similar to Arthur Brisbane's "Today."

Literary Note.

Denounce the tabloids as you will, yet this observation bears the weight of an axiom—none of them can hold a scandal to theatrical gossip sheets.

The Daily Symposium

Conducted by EGDAMLAT.

THE QUESTION.

Should the American people demand the withdrawal of our troops from China?

THE PLACE.

Mott and Pell streets, Chinatown.

THE ANSWERS.

Richard Hong, 1506 Broadway, restaurant employee: "Yes. American interests are well protected by the Nationalists. There is no reason why Americans should interfere in Chinese affairs. I have faith in the Kuomintang movement and believe that the Chinese people can take care of their country themselves."

Anthony Isoldi, 104 Bayard street, printer: "No. Why should we? We have Americans living there and they should be protected."

A Chinese student (who refused to reveal his name): "Yes. America should withdraw its troops. The people of China are in sympathy with the Nationalist movement. The only ones opposing it are the foreign business interests."

Mrs. Chu, 12 Catham Square, storekeeper: "The United States should leave China alone. Let the Chinese fight it out themselves. It is a civil war and should not concern other countries."

L. Chong, 61 Mott street, laundry worker: "Yes. The presence of American troops might provoke trouble. Nothing has occurred in China yet to warrant America's interference."

Letters From Our Readers

Times Change.

Editor, Daily Worker:—Times have certainly changed, it seems only like yesterday when speakers for the socialist party were jeered and booed on the street corners where meetings were held—especially in some of the western cities and towns, where the large corporations control the municipal governments entirely.

In those days spies, police, gangsters, etc., were employed by those in power in breaking up meetings, arresting the speakers and persecuting radicals in general, but to behold the work done by these lackeys of the capitalists is now efficiently performed by adherents of the Second International, who have turned their backs against the class struggle and the co-operative commonwealth its final goal, and are showing their true colors by joining hands with the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L. and Wall Street in attempting to retard the work of the only true party of emancipation, the Workers (Communist) Party.—J. J. M., Brooklyn.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

American Economic Life

By WALLPROL.

COAL AND COTTON BULK OF PROFITS WEAK PROPS FOR IMPERILLING BOSS PROSPERITY BLAH ECONOMY IN U. S.

Iron, Steel and Autos
Still Below Normal

Don't Know What to Do
With Surplus Billions

The business prophets are kidding either themselves or the public. In view of the apparent chronic nature of professional American optimism, they may be doing both.

Right now they're pointing to the index of business activity as a sure sign that things are humming in America. They fail however to analyze the factors making for the return of business activity. Otherwise they would pipe down a bit on some of their more blatant blarney. Let's take a look at the figures ourselves. The average of activity since 1919 is 100. Here's the table:

	Dec. 1926.	Jan. 1927.	Feb. 1927.
Pig iron prod.	96.4	94.6	96.5
Steel ingot prod.	96.9	94.0	98.2
Freight car load's	102.4	97.9	101.1
Elec. power prod.	103.7	102.8	...
Bitum. coal prod.	123.3	114.4	125.0
Automobile prod.	65.9	79.2	79.0

Cotton consumption 117.8 110.3 115.8

Wool consumption 94.0 88.1 . . .

Boot and shoe prod. 100.0 95.7 . . .

Zinc production 108.0 101.3 97.9

Combined index 103.0 100.2 103.9

The first thing that's proved by this index is that business is picking up after the bad slump of December and January. The combined index shows 103.9, or 3.9 per cent better than the average for the post-war years.

But look at coal production, 25 per cent above normal. Look at cotton consumption, nearly 16 per cent above normal, representing in effect the misery of over-production which is pauperizing the southern cotton growers. And look at freight car loadings, slightly above normal because of the enormous coal tonnage being carried in anticipation of the strike.

Coal Production To Drop.

Does anybody imagine that either coal production or car loadings will be above normal after April 1, strike or no strike? Wallprol has pointed out before that whether there is a strike or not in April, the coal industry will be in a bad way with surplus stocks estimated at 80,000,000 tons flooding the market. In fact so far as coal production is concerned, things will be a good bit worse if there is no strike.

Look again at the chart. Notice pig iron, steel ingots, automobile production. In addition, steel trust bookings are still only 65 per cent of capacity, compared with 90 per cent last fall and shipments 83 per cent.

Wallprol is not predicting any decided slump in industrial activity this year. While there are plenty of factors which make a decline seem very probable, production may hold up, what with the stimulus of billions of dollars in surplus values crying for investment and thus stimulating activity. On the other hand, predictions of a continuance of 1926 conditions are plain bosh. The only thing's that certain is that sooner or later, and probably not many moons away, we're due for a frightful crash.

Gary Fighting Back
At Steel Cartel by
Threatening Wages

The American Steel Trust is genuinely frightened at the inroads on the domestic market made by the Steel Cartel of continental Europe. The French and German trust is now laying down steel at Atlantic and Gulf ports at quotations lower than Gary's outfit had bid.

Worse than that, European competition is cutting in badly on the steel trust's export trade profits. It netted 2.82 a ton less last year than the year before although business increased 25 per cent to a total of \$100,000,000. Gary blames it all on the "relatively high cost of labor" although this will all be news in and around Pittsburgh to the low-paid steel workers. If the miners' union is broken in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, the steel workers' wages will follow the miners' to even lower depths.

Nearly 50,000 Auto
Workers Are Jobless

The slump in Detroit can be seen at a glance here. In February, there were 223,000 reported on the payroll against 270,000 in February, 1926. Some 45,000 more workers looking for jobs in one city alone! A majority of the decline is in the Ford plants.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Wallprol has been pointing out without cease or letup that the burden of surplus values is lying heavily upon American economic life. Workers have been producing billions in recent years, and getting only a part of it in return. The owners of industry have found it impossible to consume their profits made by exploiting labor. What to do with the huge surplus, how to invest it, where to invest it? That's been the problem. Part of the solution has been in imperialism in Latin America and Asia.

Automobiles add building, it has been pointed out in this department, have taken up a good part of the slack since 1923. Repeated predictions of a saturation point in both industries have so far been disproved in fact and Annalist, the New York Times' sage financial weekly, says that there will be even more expansion in building.

Why? Because of these surplus values pressing for investment, in any thing at all, whether needed or not, just so there's some hope of a return on the investment. Continuing on the general theme of "easy money", i. e. the billions of uninvested funds, Annalist says:

"There appears to be no present sign of any early and forced balancing of the accounts which have been created in the last three or four years by the phenomenal abundance and cheapness of money—otherwise bank credit. It is possible to do much to patch up specific unsound situations. Yet there is perhaps some not easily specified foundation for thinking it probable that a considerable readjustment of this immense credit situation will be forced upon us in the not distant future."

Declining Prices
Giving Cat Fits to
Economic Wizards

Low prices, you would think, would be a boon to a country. But not under capitalism.

The portent that is making economists' tongues wag nowadays is the continuing decline in the price level, coupled with firmness in the volume of industrial activity. Last week for example, the index of commodity prices sank again. Wheat, cotton, textiles, fuels, metals, and building materials contributed to the reduction.

To the economists, the continued drop means over-production. It means that competition is depressing prices, that industrialists are undercutting each other. It is a warning signal, like puffing breezes that run before the summer storm.

Normally it is considered that industrial activity is accompanied by an increase in the price level. The manufacturer estimates his goods will cost him so much to produce, but by the time they're ready for the market, prices have gone up, representing a clear margin of extra profit to him. He keeps on expanding, in the hope that the increasing prices will agreeably put more in his pocket than he had planned. And then when the whole machine is finally going top speed, there comes the crash. But the process in the last two years has been quite different, and the wise guys at Columbia and Harvard have not yet scratching their heads about it yet.

Small Farm Banks
Forced to Wall by
Continued Slump

This darned prosperity of ours has some funny quirks to it. Just glance if you want at the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board, which you can get by addressing the board at Washington, D. C. You will find that bank failures last year involved depositors of \$285,000,000, or an increase of \$110,000,000 over 1925. 956 banks went bust, against 612 the year previous.

The farm belt accounts for most of them. The board says that 12 states, all of them in the middle west and south, accounted for 80 per cent of the failures. Nearly two thirds of the failures were of banks with a capital of \$25,000 or less. More than half of them were located in towns of less than 1,000 population. The average bank that failed had a capital of \$5,000 and deposits of \$300,000 against the average for all banks of \$116,000 and \$1,800,000 respectively.

Two obvious morals can be drawn. It's the farmer who's getting it in the neck and it's the small bank that's being squeezed out by the big ones.